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HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF ORWELL,

NEW YORK

FROM

1806 to 1887.

COMPILED BY

HUGH F. MURRAY.

PULASKI, N. Y.

L. R. MUZZY, PUBLISHER.

1887

1802
Form:-

Lettie has
gone up

to B.arkers to set
up and you
can sleep in her
bed if you
want to

Ell a,

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PREFACE.



The grandest inheritance of any people is that people's history. All that forms the national character of a people, their tone of thought, their devotion, their love, their sympathies, their antipathies, their language—all this is found in their history, as the effect is found in the cause, as the autumn speaks of the spring; and the philosopher who wishes to analyze a people's character and to account for the natural desires, hopes and aspirations, for the strong sympathies or antipathies that sway a people, must go back to the deep recesses of their history; and there, in ages long gone by, he will find the seeds that produced the fruit that he attempts to account for. And he will find that the nation of to-day is but the child and offspring of the nation of by-gone ages; for it is written truly, that "the child is the father of the man." When, therefore, we come to consider the desire of nations, we find that every people is most strongly desirous to preserve its history, even as every man is anxious to preserve the record of his life; for history is the record of a people's life. Hence it is that,

in the libraries of the more ancient nations, we find the earliest histories of the primeval race of mankind, written upon the durable vellum, the imperishable asbestos, or sometimes deeply carved, in mystic and forgotten characters, on the granite or pictured rocks, showing the desire of people to preserve their history, which is to preserve the memory of them just as the old man, dying, said: "Lord, keep my memory green."

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HISTORY OF ORWELL.



CHAPTER I.

History of the town of Orwell. Early Settlers. Balch Family.
Hollis Family. Gilbert Family.

The present township of Orwell was part of the "Constable purchase of one hundred thousand acres bought at eight pence an acre.

The first deeds were given by Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, who married Constable's daughter, and the later ones by his son, the late William Constable Pierrepont. Hardwood lands were sold at \$1.50 per acre and pine lands at \$1.00, as it was then supposed that such could never be cleared. Lands at every mile-point were sold at fifty cents per acre, in order to open up the country more rapidly. Commencing at the town line on the north, Joshua Hollis occupied the first of these mile farms, and Allen Gilbert the second on the hill. Timothy Balch was at the Corners, John Reynolds on the Beadle farm, Nathaniel Bennett at Pekin, and Elliott Eastman a mile below.

One Moses Coffin paid taxes in Orwell in 1798. Captain George Noyes was living north of the site of Orwell Corners on what was known as the "old Beaman place,"

in 1805, when Joshua Hollis passed through the town. In 1811 Millan Aiken built the first sawmill in town, on the site of Cross' mill near Stillwater. Not long after, James Hughes built a triphammer on the Pekin creek, and Joseph Watson built the first sawmill in the northern part of the town on the site of the Castor mill. Previous to 1809 he removed to Orwell. Part of his children had already married and settled in Sharon. He located on the hill nearly a mile north of the village, in company with his son Allen. In 1810, Allen set off about an acre from the southwest portion of the farm for a cemetery.

Orwell was formed from Richland, February 28th, 1817, and Boylston was taken off in 1828. A part of Richland was annexed, March 27th, 1844. It lays northeast of the centre of the county. The surface has a southwest inclination, its eastern border being elevated 300 to 500 feet above its western and 700 to 1000 feet above Lake Ontario. It is moderately hilly and is considerably broken in places by the deep ravines of the streams. Upon Salmon river is a fall worthy of note. The stream flows over a rocky bed in a series of rapids for two miles and then falls over a precipice one hundred and eight feet perpendicularly. The banks of the stream below the falls are two hundred feet high. The soil is generally loam.

Among the early settlers were Benjamin Reynolds, Joshua Hollis, Allen Gilbert and Timothy Balch. The first marriage was that of Silas Clark and a daughter of Nathaniel Bennett, sen., in 1807, and the first death that of the mother of Timothy Balch in 1810. The first school was taught by Jessie Aikin in 1810. Joseph Watson built the first sawmill in 1810, and Jonah Thompson the first gristmill in 1816.

The following is a list of supervisors from 1817 to 1887 :

1817 to 1824, John Reynolds,
1825, John Wart,
1826 to 1830, John Reynolds,
1831 and '32, Jabez Gilbert,
1833, John Reynolds,
1834, Alben Strong,
1835 and 1836, Jabez H. Gilbert,
1837, Alben Strong,
1838 and '39, Mason Salisbury,
1840, John Beadle,
1841, Henry Tillinghast,
1842, Alben Strong,
1843, John Bennett,
1844, Orimel B. Olmstead,
1845, Nathan Simons,
1846, Wm. Beecher, Jr.,
1847 and '48, Nathan Simons,
1849, Flavel Crocker,
1850, Edward Allen,
1851, Wm. Strong,
1852, Edward Allen,
1853, Daniel Pruyn,
1854, Orin Beadle,
1855, Lloyd W. Aldrich,
1856, Orimel B. Olmstead,
1857 to 1859, Hoyt N. Weed,
1860, Wm. Strong,
1861, Hoyt N. Weed,
1862 and 1863, Orimel B. Olmstead,
1864 to 1873, Alexander Potter,
1874 and 1875, H. H. Potter,
1876 to 1879, Norman Hall,

1880 and 1881, H. H. Finster,

1882 to 1884, A. S. Barker,

1885 and 1886, E. S. Beecher,

1887, A. E. Olmstead.

In 1820 Jonas Thompson built a saw and grist mill near the stone quarry.

Before 1825 there was a woollen mill built on the north bank of Salmon River near Knight's bridge by one Corey. It was afterwards run by Ingham. On the south bank was a store kept by Isham Simons.

Soon after 1825 Elijah Stowell settled on the Boylston road about a mile from the corner. He was the first settler on that road, and William Groat, who lived on the C. Stowell place, was the second.

George Greenfield was the first settler on the Vorea road (about 1830) and Sidney Crocker the next.

Orrin West was the first settler on the Chateaugay road about one-fourth of a mile from Orwell Corners.

About 1830 a potash factory was started on the east side of the road and just south of the creek running by John Balch's. It was run until about 1850.

BALCH FAMILY.

Early in the century Timothy Balch, the pioneer of the Balch family in Orwell, set out from Keene, N. H., upon his journey westward. He tarried awhile in the valley of the Mohawk, but, though the land was rich, the water was poor, and he went on in search of a country of hills and springs like his native New Hampshire. He remained two or three years in Sandy Creek and then, attracted by the beautiful springs flowing from the "Orwell hills," he moved thither. In 1809 he built what was known as the Balch tavern, on the corner where the fountain now stands, and the creek running

through the town just north of the "Corners" became known as the Balch creek.

In 1810 his sister, Ruth Balch, wife of Ebenezer Robbins, moved into town, bringing with her their aged mother. Not long after, the old lady died, and this being the first death in town, they found themselves in the unpleasant dilemma—as one of the family afterwards expressed it—of "having a corpse on their hands and not knowing what to do with it." Allen Gilbert came to the rescue and gave for a burying ground a plot of land on what was known as the Gilbert (now Finster) hill. Joshua Hollis cut down trees enough to make a road in, and also cleared a spot for burial in the centre of the ground. Thus the "old, old fashion of death," came into the newly colonized town and went no more out.

CHILDREN OF TIMOTHY BALCH.

I. Timothy, jr.; married Hannah Randall, of Jefferson county. Children: 1. Ezra, 2. John, 3. Hiram, 4. Nancy, 5. Lura, 6. Lucinda.

II. John; married Eunice Stowell, daughter of Orrin Stowell. Children: 1. Lucinda, 2. Susannah, 3. Walstein, 4. William, 5. Orrin, 6. Ira, 7. Harriet, 8. Lorette, 9. Laura, 10. John.

III. Anna; married Edward Gilbert. Children: 1. Polly, 2. Hannah, 3. Nathaniel, 6. Charlotte, 7. Lucy, 8. Hall, 9. Timothy.

IV. Polly; married Daniel Damon. Children: 1. Joseph, 2. Marilla, 3. Mary, 4. Ruth.

Ruth Balch, sister of Timothy Balch, sen., married Ebenezer Robbins and settled on the hill south of the village, on the place now occupied by Dr. J. F. Davis.

Children: 1. Sylvia; married Samuel Dunlap.

II. John; married Polly Furguson; had two sons,

Ebenezer and William, and four daughters. He finally moved west.

III. Pede; married Dea. Clark W. Wilder.

IV. Suky; married Dea. Asa Carpenter. Child, Ebenezer.

V. Nancy; never married.

Daniel Balch, nephew of Timothy Balch, sen., settled near the old stone quarry in which he worked ; children, Artemisia and Calista, who married Caswell from Williamstown. Perhaps others.

HOLLIS FAMILY.

In every undertaking there must needs be a pioneer to lead the way and take the first steps. We are wont to heap honor in full measure upon those who thus march in the vanguard of progress. Such were the Pilgrim Fathers, whom the spirit of liberty sent across the broad Atlantic to make a home in the wilderness. As the first traveller through an hitherto unexplored forest, carries his axe upon his shoulder and leaves behind him a line of marked trees to show his pathway, so the sturdy oaken keel of the Mayflower ploughed the ocean and left behind it a shining wake to illumine its path and make it shortly a highway for all lovers of liberty the great world over. But in our admiration for the leaders, we are in danger of forgetting that many followed them who came with an equally sincere purpose to find a home of freedom and equal courage to face the hardships and perils their course involved.

Among those who thus followed the lead of the Pilgrim Fathers were the ancestors of Joshua Hollis, who came to Orwell in 1807.

It is not known when the first who bore the name of Hollis landed upon the American shore, but it was in

time to give their name to one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts. The immediate ancestors of the family settled in historic Plymouth, and the father of Joshua Hollis, whose name was Samuel, served seven years in the Revolutionary war. His children were Samuel, Joshua, Bathsheba and Ruth, and two daughters whose names are not known.

At the age of 18 his son, Joshua, went to the town of Colerain in Massachusetts, not far from Shelburne Falls. There he married Betsey Adams in 1799. In September, 1805, they, with their two children, David and Lucy, set out for New York, coming by way of the State road through Redfield. They came with one ox team; after about five days' travel they reached Redfield and staid over night at Johnston's tavern. The next day they turned off from the travelled highway and followed the rude woods-road westward. The wild forest was all around them. Here and there, fallen trees lay across their path, and must be cut away before the patient oxen could resume their plodding course.

For many years it was unsafe to set out over the rough roads, even for a few miles' journey, without carrying an axe for possible emergencies. At nightfall they had only reached what is now called Stillwater. There they halted and spent the night in a deserted woodsman's shanty. They had brought fire with them from Redfield in an iron tea kettle. In those days lucifer matches were not, and fire was guarded as sacredly as in the ancient temples. So they had warmth and a cheerful blaze in the old cabin, and after supper, spreading their blankets, they laid down and slept as only the weary can. It was a wild, eerie place for slumber—no other human beings within many miles, the strange forest creatures around them, and the thick curtain of

darkness over all; but many such experiences fell to the lot of the early settlers in the woods of Oswego. The next morning they hopefully resumed their journey, and slowly proceeded westward by way of the old stone quarry, coming out on the present road close by where Ira Platt now lives, in the precincts of the village. The grading of the old highway is still visible upon the hill back of his house.

A little ways back they passed a house then occupied by Capt. George Noyes, and remembered by many of the present inhabitants as the old "Beaman house." Passing through the Finster farm and crossing the creek just south of the Castor Mill site, they drove slowly on by the present Parish place, until they struck the Ridge Road. They spent that night with one John Darling, who lived on what was afterwards known as the "Baker place." The next day they reached the end of their wanderings, at the foot of Wheat Hill, in what is now known as Sandy Creek. That farm adjoins the one now owned by their son John. They remained there two years and in 1807 removed to Orwell and settled upon the farm now occupied by his son William.

Joshua Hollis died May 2, 1858, in the 84th year of his age, and his wife died Apr. 13, 1843. He was a man of sincere and deep piety. He was a member of the M. E. church, and whenever there was a meeting within a radius of six or eight miles, he was sure to be found among the worshippers. His chief aim for himself and his children seemed to be to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." His children were :

I. David ; born in Colerain, Mass., Sept. 12, 1801. He married Laura Williams, of Massachusetts. They had two children—Celestia, who married Hezekiah Mattison, of Albion, and John H., who married Martha Gale and removed to Winsted, Missouri. David's wife, Laura, died Aug. 5, 1863. His second wife was Mrs.

Bartlett ; they are now living on the Vorea and Smartville road, near the Orwell line.

II. Lucy ; born in 1803. She never married. Like her father, she found her chief joy in Christian fellowship. The power of her exemplary Christian life over others is illustrated in the tribute paid her by one of her nephews: "Even when I was a little boy," said he, "I used to think the first person I should see when I got to heaven would be my Aunt Lucy; and," he added, "when the inconsistencies of many professing christians seemed to cast discredit upon all religion, her consistent christian life was a testimony to the truth of her faith, which could not be gainsaid." So, "being dead, she yet speaketh."

III. Asenath ; born July 20, 1806. She married Matthew Presler in December, 1830. His grandfather, Joseph Presler, lived in Hoosac, Mass. His father, Matthew Presler, lived in Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; his mother was Abi, daughter of John Tift. Matthew Presler, No. 2, removed from Saratoga to Ellisburgh, Jefferson Co., N. Y., with his parents, when about ten years of age, in 1819. After his marriage with Asenath Hollis in 1830, he removed to Orwell. He has been for many years a minister in the Wesleyan church. His wife died April 16, 1887. Following are the children of Matthew and Asenath Hollis Presler: 1. William H.; married Theodosia Cogswell, and had two children, Flora and Fred. After her death, about 1865, he married Ellen Halsey, of Mexico, N. Y. Children: Clara, Arthur and Mary. He is a farmer and lives near the Orwell and Boylston line. 2. Leander C. When a young man he spent some time studying in Oberlin, Ohio. Finding Oberlin in every way congenial, he returned home to make preparations for a permanent residence. In 1862 he married Ermina Presler, and soon after removed to Oberlin and continued his studies in the college, also managing the farm of President Finney. He has been deacon in the First Congregational church there, and has for many years conducted a weekly meeting for the promotion of holiness. He is also an earnest worker in the temperance cause and in every enterprise which has for its object moral and intellectual growth. Children: Charles Finney, Clara, Angie, Nellie and Lucy. 3. Margaret Ann, who is dead. 4. Lydia, who died in 1885. 5. Mary; married Charles Paddock and resides in Boylston.

IV. John ; born in 1809 ; married Ann Tuttle ; children: William, John J., Carroll and Gilbert. He resided in Orwell until about 1876, when he removed to Sandy Creek.

V. Samuel; born in 1812; married Lucy Ann Crocker; children: Gardner, Delano, Monroe, Mary, Robert and Albert.

VI. William. [See his biography.]

VII. Gilbert; born about 1818; died in 1848.

William Hollis was born in Orwell, Oct. 17, 1815. His father, Joshua Hollis, was born in Plymouth, Mass., about 1773, and in 1799 married Betsey Adams, of Onondaga Co., N. Y. In 1807 he moved to Orwell and located on the farm now owned by his son William. Children: David, Lucy, Asenath, John, Samuel, William and Gilbert. William Hollis, who was next to the youngest son, married Margaret M. Rima, March 2, 1839. They had ten children: Esther, Malcolm, Harriet, Henry, Theron, Sarah, Jay, Sylvia, Howard and Jennie. All are living but Harriet, Sylvia and Howard. Mrs. Hollis died in September, 1863. Dec. 22, 1865, Mr. Hollis married Mrs. Johanna Stowell. His farm is on the Sandy Creek road, one and one-half miles from Orwell.

GILBERT FAMILY.

Allen Gilbert, one of the pioneers in Orwell township, was born in Middletown, Conn., April 23, 1756. His father was a Commissioner of the Crown prior to the Revolution, and received a grant of land in New York State. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Allen Gilbert enlisted in Webb's regiment of Connecticut Light Horse, which formed part of Sheldon's Brigade. His regiment went directly to New York and was posted near Harlem river, where it did good service in covering the retreat of the American army from Long Island. Part of the time the regiment was posted on both sides of the Hudson river doing picket duty, and watching the enemy. He was stationed at West Point at the time Arnold's treachery came to light. The following autumn he was taken prisoner near White Plains in a skirmish with British Cavalry pickets. In the struggle he received a sabre slash which cut off some of his hair, and, passing through his stock buckle, severed some of the cords in his neck in such a manner that he could not hold his

head back straight. His person also bore the scars of four other sabre cuts, three on his limbs above the knee and one extending from the left shoulder toward the breast. At the time he was wounded in the neck and captured, he was unable to ride, so the troopers threw him across a horse and so brought him into camp. He was imprisoned in the old Sugar house in New York, being one of the last captives sent there. That was what old soldiers used to call the "cold winter." The prisoners had no fire and suffered much from hunger and cold, while their comrades in the army were little better off in winter quarters at Morristown. In the spring, a colonel whose regiment was on Long Island, took Mr. Gilbert and another young man over to his place, on Brooklyn Heights, as servants for his wife. Mr. G., who acted as general servant, found a bayonet, and his companion, who was coachman, an old cutlass. These they hid until a dark night afforded them a chance to escape. Then one night they confiscated a log dugout belonging to an old negro woman who lived opposite Governor's Island, and set out for the Jersey shore. They let the canoe drift silently past the British shipping moored near Governor's Island, and came near being carried out to sea, but by hard work succeeded in landing on Staten Island. Crossing the island, they each took a fence rail in lieu of a boat, and swam across to the Jersey mainland, reaching it just after daylight. Soon after they were enabled to rejoin their regiments. Allen Gilbert was discharged in May, 1782, having served eight years and one month. June 25, 1782, he married Mary Hall. Three or four years later he removed to Canajoharie, N. Y., and, after residing there three years, to Sharon, N. Y. Previous to 1809 he removed to Orwell. Part of his children had already married

and settled in Sharon. He located on the hill nearly a mile north of the village. In 1810 he set off about an acre of land from the southwest corner of the farm for a cemetery. He died Dec. 13, 1814, his wife having passed away July 14th of the same year.

Children of Allen and Mary Hall Gilbert.

I. Hannah; born Oct. 5, 1783; married an Olmstead and resided in Sharon.

II. Betsey; born Feb. 15, 1785; married Asa Crocker; died March 15, 1848.

III. Lucy; born Feb. 10, 1787; married James D. Wood and resided in Orwell.

IV. Dolly; born Sept. 10, 1788; died April 28, 1838.

V. Richard; born Jan. 1, 1791; settled in Sharon.

VI. Esther; born Aug. 28, 1792; married Stark Tracy; settled in Sandy Creek; died Sept. 19, 1831.

VII. Edward; born May 3, 1795; married Anna Balch; resided in Orwell.

VIII. Allen; born Aug. 1, 1797; died Aug. 11, 1824.

IX. Jabez H.; born Sept. 30, 1799.

Shortly after his brother Allen's death in 1824, Jabez, who had been in the employ of his uncle Jabez Hall, of Hartford, removed to Orwell, and occupied the home farm. The year following he commenced lumbering operations and built a saw mill on the creek running through his farm. One had previously been built on the same site by Joseph Watson, but, being defective in construction, it had been washed away by spring freshets. He also worked the stone quarry for some years. At that time the quarrying of grindstones for eastern markets was quite an industry there. The little settlement boasted two boarding houses and a grist mill, besides several dwellings. He also handled large quantities of lumber, hauling it in the winter to New London, and then shipping it by canal to the east. Soon after 1830, he built a store at Orwell Corners and John L. Dickin-

son came from Pulaski to run it. At this time he was shipping large quantities of butter and cheese, and was also engaged with Nathan Salisbury, of Sandy Creek, in driving cattle and sheep to eastern markets. It will be seen from the foregoing that Jabez H. Gilbert had no inconsiderable share in developing the business interests of Orwell. While still in the place he was elected County Sheriff. This was in 1837, and later in 1846 served as County Clerk. In the spring of 1841 he removed to Pulaski for greater convenience in transacting business. He then bought the steamer George Clinton, and with her did the first towing of canal boats from Oswego to Port Ontario. Capt. E. Chapman sailed the Clinton for a long time, and never lost a boat he had in tow. Mr. Gilbert also purchased another steamer, the President. When the R. & W. railroad was built he went to Rome and opened a lumber yard there. He procured lumber from Canada, towing it to Cape Vincent, transporting it by the R. & W. RR. to Rome, and thence shipping by canal. He carried on an extensive business for many years. Died in 1883.

Children of Jabez H. and Polly Salisbury Gilbert.

I. Allen G.; was one of those who sailed around Cape Horn on the way to California in 1849. He is now located at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

II. Mary; died in 1840.

III. Uri; was for many years engaged at the Salt Works, of Saginaw. He was connected with a Watertown Insurance company at the time of his death in 1887.

IV. Theresa; married H. M. Stillman and resides in Rome, N. Y.

V. William H.; located at New Centreville, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he is extensively engaged in farming and dairying.

VI. Hiram; died in the army.

VII. Anna; married A. J. Shelley, of Oswego city.

VIII. Frances.

IX. Jennie.

CHAPTER II.

1. Church Records.
2. Business Men of Orwell in 1830.
3. A List of the Leading Business Men from 1807 to 1887. Casualties, etc.

CHURCH RECORDS.

The following extracts from the church records summarize the history of the Presbyterian church, of Orwell, from its first organization in 1819, to its re-organization into a Congregational church in 1858:

Orwell, July 10, 1819.

The Rev. Messrs. Oliver Leavitt and David K. Dixon being present, the 1st Presbyterian church in the place was constituted, consisting of thirteen members, and the above articles of faith and covenant were adopted.

The following persons presented certificates of church membership:

Jonas Thompson,	William Withington,
Lucy Thompson,	Nabby Withington,
Sally Thompson,	Elizabeth Brooks.

The following expect letters:

Nemian Aiken, Judah Wheelock, John Brooks.

The following were received on examination:

Orpha Burkett, baptized,	Isabella Allen,
Elizabeth Acker,	Electa Brooks.

After the solemnities were concluded, Jonas Thompson was elected to the office of deacon in the church. Sometime in 1819, Jonas Thompson was solemnly set apart to the office of deacon by the Rev. John Davenport.

March 26, 1820. Admitted Joseph Wheelock; by letter, Judith Wheelock. (They were parents of Rev. Rufus A. Wheelock.)

May 30th, 1827, according to a previous appointment, the mem-

bers of the 1st Presbyterian church and congregation met at Timothy Balch's. Mr. Withington took the chair.

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a branch society auxiliary to the home missionary society, according to the plan recommended.

WM. WITHINGTON, Clerk.

The membership increased until in 1833 it numbered 29. Four years later the church formed itself into an Ecclesiastical society, according to statute laws, as will be seen from the following:

Records of the first Presbyterian society of Orwell.

A meeting was held April 5, 1837, according to notice, for the purpose of organizing the first Presbyterian society, of Orwell. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. S. W. Leavitt. Daniel Pratt was chosen moderator; Elon Stowell, scribe. They proceeded to organize the society under the name of the First Presbyterian society, of Orwell, Oswego Co., N. Y. They chose for their trustees the following persons:

Ebenezer Knight, Daniel Pratt, one year.

Samuel Stowell, sen., Elon Stowell, two years.

George Knight, three years.

Elon Stowell, clerk.

ELON STOWELL.

Up to 1845 they had no regular pulpit supply, only Communion services being kept up. In 1843 the church was built, and dedicated in February, 1844. The first year thereafter the pulpit was supplied by the Missionary Association. The following three years Rev. J. B. Wilson preached alternately here and at Sand Bank, both places being missionary fields.

The following copy of a subscription list for Rev. J. B. Wilson in 1847, shows who were the supporters of the Presbyterian church at this time:

Elon Stowell.....	\$10 00
Elijah Stowell	1 00
David Hollis.....	50
James F. Davis.....	2 00

Samuel Stowell.....	1 00
William Groat.....	1 00
E. S. Barnes.....	5 00
John Beadle.....	5 00
O. B. Olmstead.....	5 00
H. F. Ackley.....	2 00
H. M. Knight.....	3 00
Amos Beadle.....	2 00
Samuel Stowell, jr.,.....	2 00

The ministers in charge up to 1858 were Messrs. Wilson, Wheelock and Webb.

March 13th, 1858, the Presbyterian church reorganized itself into a Congregational church by adopting the following resolutions.

Resolved, 1st. That we do hereby dissolve our connection with the Oswego Presbytery, and all connection with the Presbyterian church.

Resolved, 2nd. That we hereby organize ourselves into a Congregational church and pledge ourselves to God and to each other to conduct all our affairs according to the rules and usages of strictly Congregational churches.

The following persons thus became members of, and constituted the church.

Cornelius Acker, David Hollis, Elon Stowell, Ruth Acker, B. Maria Beadle, Frances Beadle, Orpha Burkett, Melinda Groat, Laura Hollis, Jane Potter, Abigail Stowell, Celinda Stowell, Temperance Ann Stowell.

The church had become reduced by death and removals, to the original number thirteen, and of the original members, Orpha Burkett was the only one who entered into the organization of the new church.

At the next meeting new articles of Faith were adopted, and six members added to the church: Mrs. Mary Stowell, Mrs. Harmony Baker, Allen Campbell, Leander C. Preslar, Otis E. Stowell, Rhoda Ann Stowell.

The church then voted to apply for admission to the Black River Consociation. The officers were Rev. Jacob

R. Shipherd, pastor; Elon Stowell and Davis Hollis, deacons.

EARLY HISTORY OF ORWELL.

About 1830, Gilbert & Dickinson opened a store at Orwell Corners, and Albin Strong at what is now called Pekin. At that time the two places were known as the "upper" and "lower" settlements. Pekin was the larger of the two, being able to boast of five or six houses, besides the school house, while Orwell had not more than two or three besides the "tavern." Not far from that time, there arose quite a strife as to which should eventually take the lead. The removal of two or three prominent men from Pekin, the fact that Orwell was more on the line of general thoroughfares, and the opportune erection of a church, grist mill (owned by Reuben Salisbury) and two or three houses, turned the scale in favor of Orwell. About 1835 Pekin's merchant, Albin Strong, removed to Orwell, and, coming to the conclusion that the place was too small to support two stores, he bought out Gilbert & Dickinson, and was for eight or ten years the only merchant in Orwell. To give some idea of the amount of stock he kept, we add the following reminiscences of a lady in town:

"I remember," she said, "going into Strong's store between '35 and '40, charged with the weighty responsibility of selecting for the first time, a calico dress for myself. Calico was then the staple in dress goods. But the burden was not so heavy as I had anticipated, for, on reaching the store, I found only two pieces from which to choose, and one of these was so homely I did not look at it a second time. At that date, the serpent of fashion had not yet entered this forest-girded, hill-sheltered Eden. Milliners were not, and bonnets, like dresses, did service until literally "worn out." But this state of Arcadian simplicity could not last forever. Mr. G., one of the prominent men of the town, returning from a business trip, brought his wife a new leghorn bonnet. Forthwith,

another prosperous man declared that his wife could wear just as good a bonnet as G's. wife—which she did in a few days. Now 'behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth.' The unconscious thing worked a complete revolution in town, for every man began to look with a critical eye upon his wife's bonnet. Just at that time it was noised about that a woman had come into town who could dress over bonnets and 'make them just as good as new.' Those whose bonnets would admit of restorative treatment fell into her hands. When this was impossible, new ones were secured, new dresses were required to match the bonnets, and thereafter Queen Fashion asserted her sway. It will be observed that in this case, the serpent tempted Adam, not Eve; 'He gave unto her and she did eat.' "

In 1840 there was no building west of the tavern (which stood on the northwest corner) on the north side of the road, and that side was used as a parade ground by the training companies. Training day was for a few years the "great day" of Orwell. On the south side of the Pulaski road stood a small tannery, owned by John and Nicholas Cook. It was soon after sold to John McKinley. Emory Bartlett had erected a blacksmith shop and also a dwelling which stood next to the church, on the corner. Nearly opposite, on the mill road, stood the Furguson house; then came the mill built by Reuben Salisbury and afterwards run by his brother Mason.

Strong's store occupied the northeast and his house the southeast corner. Beyond Strong's on the east road was one frame house, and on the hill a log house owned by Orrin West. North of the four corners, there was but one house, owned by Jabez Gilbert, who was then county sheriff. On the hill south lived John Beadle, who has the honor of being the first extensive dairyman in the town, although several others were of considerable importance.

The first school house in town was built in Pekin before 1818. In that year a Mr. Wheelock taught there,

and within the next few years a Mr. Knight, Pamela Mitchell, Lucretia Knight and Apphia Stowell. The next school house built in district No. 2, was a half-mile north of the village near the late Samuel Stowell's. It was built in 1818; while the school house was being built, Miss Lucy Gilbert taught the first term in a private house. Samuel Stowell, jr., taught the first term in the new building.

There was no school house at the Corners until district No. 2 was divided in 1841 or '42. Previous to that, two or three terms of select school were taught in the Baptist church by Achsa Barton and Gilbert Doane.

The following is a list of teachers as far as known from 1818 to the division of district No. 2, and the consequent formation of the Corners district:

Mrs. Noah Damon, Samuel Stowell, Lucy Gilbert, Amos Beadle, Hannah Dewey, B. F. Mason, Emily Dewey, Amasa Carpenter, Hannah Thompson.

The year and order of the above are not known. Thereafter they taught in the following order:

	1834,	Cynthia Salisbury.
Collins Dodge,	'35,	Mary Mellen.
“ “	'36,	“ “
William Knight,	'37,	Almira Plumley.
“ “	'38,	Achsa Barton.
Truman Leech,	'39,	Celia Beadle.
Harvey H. Champney,	'40,	Juliana Salisbury.
“ “	'41,	Adaline Ladd.
Ephraim Hinman, }	'42,	Jane Newton.
Martin L. May, }		
Samuel Hollister,	'43,	Emily Pennock.
James Crawford,	'44,	“ “
(School house burned)	'45,	“ “
Henry H. Stevens,	'46,	Orrill Weston.

James F. Davis,	'47,	Orrill Weston.
" "	'48,	" "
	'49,	Milly Davis.
James F. Davis,	'50,	

In 1826, Apphia Stowell, sister of Dea. Elon Stowell, taught school in Pekin. At that time the road from Orwell to Pekin was by the way of the old stone quarry. She sometimes rode home horseback, and tells of the hill by the Corners being so steep that she seemed to be right over the horse's head coming down. The Balch brook at the foot of the hill was a much more formidable stream than now, and although a fearless rider, she always trembled at her peril. Sixty years of travel and grading has made the hill less steep than formerly, but it is still the terror of teamsters in winter, when the snow often drifts in to a depth of ten or more feet. Oftentimes the slope seems frightfully near a perpendicular, and timid passengers are apt to feel each particular hair begin to stiffen, as they essay the precipitous descent. Not seldom the drift is six feet high on the sides as late as the first of May. The high winds of later times were unknown to the early settlers, while the forests still sheltered them. Snow fell light and still. Mrs. J. F. Davis tells of one time when some friends drove up to her father's to spend the evening. It was clear starlight when they came, but at ten o'clock when the door was opened for departure, the cutter was nowhere to be seen. Enough snow had fallen in two or three hours to entirely cover it. She remembers going to bed at night when the snow was below the door sill, and no indications of storm, and in the morning when the door was opened, the snow came nearly to its top on a level. The great forest so checked and modified the current of air, that snow would fall to a depth of several

feet, so silently that its coming was unsuspected. This snow was so light and feathery that one could walk through it, in as far as the armpits, almost as if walking in a vast bed of feathers.

BUSINESS MEN.

1825—There was a store located on the south bank of Salmon river near Bennett's bridge before 1825, kept by Isham Simons.

MERCHANTS —1830, Gilbert & Dickenson, at Corners; Albin Strong, at Pekin; 1835, Albin Strong, at Orwell; 1840, Strong & Hinman; 1842, Strong & Beecher; 1846, Strong & Baker; 1847, Strong & Barnes; 1850, Strong & Brother; 1855, Beecher & Beadle; 1855, L. W. Aldrich; 1860, Beecher & Bentley; 1865, Beecher & Woodbury.

O. B. Olmstead has been merchant since 1840. A. E. Olmstead, son of O. B., last ten years; also for some time E. S. Beecher and F. B. Woodbury.

MILLERS.—1831, Reuben Salisbury; 1835, Mason Salisbury; 1840, Reuben Salisbury & Son, Theodore; 1850, Jonathan Salisbury; 1860, Hoyt N. Weed; Present time, W. F. Keeney.

PHYSICIANS.—1830, Dr. Sanford; 1835, Drs. Dewey and Moreton; 1840, Theo. H. Gilbert, William H. Smith, both from Connecticut; 1845, Thaddeus Murdock; 1850, A. B. Howe; 1855, William Skinner; 1860, Becker, Stillman; since 1865, George W. Nelson. All of the above physicians removed from the town except William H. Smith, who died Oct. 7th, 1848, aged 33 years, and George W. Nelson, now here.

DENTIST.—From 1851, James F. Davis, to present time.

TANNERS.—1838, John and Nicholas Cook; 1840,

John McKinley; 1845, O. H. Weston; 1855, Weston & Lewis; 1875, Lane, Pierce & Co.

BLACKSMITHS.—1835, Brooks, Goodall and Bonner; 1840, Emery Bartlett; 1845 to '65, Ira S. Platt; 1855, to present time, James Philips; 1865, A. M. Campbell, Orin Balch.

MECHANICS.—1830, Elon Stowell, from Connecticut, was the first mechanic who came to town to remain permanently. He built a shop upon his farm about one and one-fourth miles north of the Corners, on the Sandy Creek road in 1830. There he did all kinds of mechanical work, making wagons, sleighs, furniture, coffins, doors, sash and everything required in a new country. He also had a blacksmith shop there. He was a skilful workman.

1835.—In 1835, Ebenezer Knight, a former ship builder from Portland, Maine, came to Orwell and built the first shingle mill in town, near what is known as Knight's bridge. He was a fine workman. Another prominent mechanic was George Cogswell who came from Connecticut about the same time. A fourth was Marcus S. Smith. Stowell, Cogswell and Smith all came from Willington, Connecticut. Others soon followed, among whom were: In 1835, Adam Donburgh, Nelson Donburgh, James Thomas, Case Ferguson, Henry Cushman; in 1840, Leman Jenkins, Richard Trenham; in 1850, William Cushman. In 1851, Otis E. Stowell, son of Elon, built a wagon and machine shop on the creek running through his farm, where business was carried on for twenty-five years.

In 1814, Orrin Stowell was probably the first mason and brick-layer.

SHOEMAKERS.—1817, Elijah Stowell, brother of Orrin. He used to work in families during the fall and winter,

some of the larger families requiring two or three weeks' time to get them "shod" for the long winter. About 1830 Jeremiah Burch, another shoemaker, settled in town near the Sandy Creek line. His sons, Hilan, Homer and Nelson, have been successively the principal shoemakers in Orwell for forty years.

TAILORS.—In 1830 Frank Gilbert settled in town near Pekin as a tailor, which business he followed 30 years or more. About 1840, D. D. Ashley settled in Orwell, near the church, as a tailor. He removed to Centreville, Michigan, about 1852.

CASUALTIES.

In 1830, a son of Hiram Towsley, while coasting on the hill south of the village, ran off on the right hand side and was killed. Not long after, Daniel Damon was killed by a limb falling from a tree just as he was passing under it.

Between 1830 and 1832, as William Kilburn and his wife were returning from Pulaski, she holding an infant in her lap, the wagon ran against a stump (no uncommon occurrence in those days,) and the sudden shock threw the child out, and the wheel passed over it, causing its death.

In 1834 or '35, two children, aged ten and twelve, belonging to William Groat, then living on the place now occupied by Cyrus Stowell, were crushed by the falling in of the roof upon a log barn. The accident was caused by the weight of snow upon the roof.

In 1836, a youth, son of Ebenezer Knight, was fatally injured by a log in coming down the long hill on the Williamstown road at West's corner. A few years later, Mary Dwight, a teacher, was killed upon the same hill while riding down upon a log.

In 1838, while Almena Stowell, daughter of Samuel Stowell, sr., was kindling a fire in the fireplace, her clothing suddenly caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was so severely burned as to cause her death two weeks later.

In 1846, Francis Marian, a little son of John Parker, fell into his father's millpond and was drowned.

About 1850, Albin Strong was killed in the edge of Sandy Creek, near the old Hinman place. His horse taking fright, he was thrown from the carriage and his skull fractured by a stone.

In 1852 or '53, a new settler, Albert Adams, committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree in the woods east of Vorea. Despondency over his prospects of success there is supposed to have been the cause.

In 1853, Milford Bonner was fatally injured by the falling of a tree, while working in the woods with his father. A few years later Milton Groat and Ezra Stevens went "pigeoning" near the Pennsylvania line, and Stevens was killed by a falling tree.

In the summer of '62 or '63, amid the war news which kept the North at a white heat of excitement, the startling report "A boy lost!" was rapidly passed from lip to lip, and turned the thoughts of the people of Orwell from the more remote national interests, to a calamity in their very midst. Two Crossett boys, with a neighbor's son, went fishing in the woods above the Falls. At nightfall only one of the brothers returned with his companion, and when they did not find the other already at home, they began to be frightened, and hurriedly told their story. They said the missing lad had declared his intention of fishing in another direction from the one they had chosen, and had started off across the road towards the river. They had not seen him afterward. The alarm was quickly given, and a general search instituted. Day after day passed but no signs of the lost boy were discovered. Men came from all the surrounding towns, leaving their work in the hay-field and elsewhere, and plunged into the woods, which rang with the shouting of men, the barking of dogs and the sounds of bells and horns, the usual accompaniments of such a search. The men worked systematically, forming lines and spreading out so as to cover every rod of ground. For nearly three weeks the hunt was kept up, but all in vain. Not even a shred of his clothing was ever found, and, at last, weary and hopeless, the men abandoned the fruitless search, and returned to their neglected fields of labor. No trace has ever been found and the fate of the lost boy remains an unsolved mystery to the present day.

About 1878, in the southern part of the town, another dreadful death was reported. A young man named Sloper went into the field with a yoke of oxen. Late in the day his body was found being dragged about by the oxen. One end of the chain he had been using, was fastened about his neck, and the other still attached to the animals. Appearances indicated that he had been dragged for several hours.

In 1866, Silas Martin was killed in the mill owned by William

Beecher at Orwell. While running a buzz saw, a stick split, and one piece entered his skull.

In 1882 or thereabouts, Frank Carr was mortally injured in a similar manner in a mill on Salmon River near Knight's bridge. Two or three years after, a nephew of Carr, Delos Brooks, was drowned while trying to swim the river.

In the spring of 1886, a little son of Sylvester Potter was left a few moments in a wagon on the hill south of the village. The horses, taking fright, started up and turned into J. F. Davis' yard. The wagon struck a tree and the child was thrown out and his skull was fractured by a stone.

FIRES.—In 1835 there were but two school houses in Orwell, one at Pekin and one half-a-mile north of Moscow, near Samuel Stowell's. The first fire of which we have any record, is the burning of the old school house in the latter district in 1835. It was quite old and had been used for a shop while building a new one. Through the carelessness of a workman in throwing some shavings on the fireplace just as he was leaving for dinner the flames caught in the scattered shaving, and when discovered it was too late to save it. The new one a few feet distant barely escaped the same fate. In 1841 and '42 this district was divided and a school house built at the Corners and one in district No. 2, on the east road. In 1845 this latter school house was burned.

The next fire, except perhaps the burning of a small dwelling at Pekin, and a barn belonging to John Beadle, was in 1861, when occurred the "great fire" of Orwell. The historic "Krimlin," Weston's tannery and Beecher's store were destroyed, and the conflagration must have been much more extensive but for the timely and efficient aid of women. Orwell's quota of soldiers had just gone to Oswego to be "mustered in," and all the able-bodied men accompanied them, leaving only a handful of old men and boys to fight the "fire king."

Apr. 7th, 1867, a large barn belonging to J. F. Davis was burned, and twelve cows perished in the flames. September, 1874, Oscar Weston lost a barn by fire. Early in the '80's a cheese box factory was burned at Pekin.

In 1882, the dwelling of Allen Campbell was burned. Since then the buildings lost by fire are Erastus Wyman's house, the Castor mill, Blakeman's barn near the river, Walstein Balch's barn at the village, and four houses in the spring of '87 at Pekin, leaving only three dwelling houses, a church and a school house.

CHAPTER III.

1. Biographies. Silas West, who settled in the Town in 1810, Beadle Family, 1817, Wymans, Stowells, Potters, Hiltons, Cogswells, Bonners, Drs. Davis and Nelson, and many others, all of which are interesting.

WEST FAMILY.

Silas West, son of Benjamin and Susannah West, was born in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 31., 1800. His parents removed to Orwell about 1810. In 1821 he married Harriet, daughter of Frederick Eastman, and they had seven children, five of whom are living. His wife died in 1840 and he married a second wife, Rebecca, daughter of Dea. Moses Davis, of Madison county. They had three children, Ezra, Judson and Charles, all living. Silas West died Feb. 12, 1883. His son, Charles E., now living on the old homestead, was born in Orwell, May 2, 1848. He married Gertrude, daughter of George Hall, May 31, 1874. They have four children, Iva B., Maggie E., Georgia M. and Alta P., all of whom are living.

Mr. West has always followed farming. His farm is near the Bennett bridge in the south part of the town.

BEADLE FAMILY.

John Beadle, the ancestor of the Beadle family in Orwell, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, 1745. He had among other children, Harry, Alfred, Mary, who

married a Johnson and settled in Chenango Co., N. Y., and Nathaniel born in 1772, married Merub Hitchcock in 1796. The latter removed to Herkimer Co., N. Y., and remained there until twelve children were born to him. But there was one drawback to the advantages of Herkimer county. The original owners had refused to sell the land, but would lease it for long periods. Hence, if one attempted to buy land, he could only get an insecure title, one that would eventually expire. This arrangement baffled one of the strongest characteristics of all the pioneer settlers—the desire to own the soil they cleared and cultivated. So when it was reported that good titles to land would be given in Oswego county, Nathaniel Beadle gathered up his household possessions, and, loading them upon an ox sled, set out toward Orwell. He arrived in 1817 and located on the farm now owned by Harry Beadle on the Orwell and Pekin road. Of his twelve children six sons and three daughters married and settled in Orwell. Nathaniel Beadle died in 1855. His children were:

I. Sarah; married Ansel Simmons, settled in Albion. Children: John, Lydia, Hannibal and Elizabeth.

II. Athilla; married Lyman Houghton; died about 1835 leaving no children.

III. John; born about 1801; married Cynthia Strong, of Redfield. They had one child, Harriet Sophia, born about 1833; died in 1840. Mrs. Beadle died in 1879, and John Beadle in March, 1885.

IV. Nathaniel; married Sabra Sparks and had one child, Julia. After her death he married again and had two children, Ellen and Alfred N. He settled on the Samuel Miner place near Pekin.

V. Elizabeth; married Albin Strong, a merchant of Orwell.

VI. Amos; married Content Horton and had one child, Amelia. After her death he married Maria Wheat. Children: Jane, Ann, Nathaniel, Hannah, Lucius and Lucy. He settled near Salmon River Falls.

VII. Orrin; married Roxanna Potter. Children: William and Viola.

VIII. Uriah; died young.

IX. Louisa; married Silas Davis, of Oswego. They have two daughters, Helen and another, both very successful teachers in the south and west.

X. Celia; born 1817; married William Beecher, one of the early settlers of the town and well known as a merchant and extensive lumberman. Children: Elvira, Mattison, Erwin and Francis.

XI. Henry; married Calista Reynolds. Children: John N. and Frances; settled on his father's farm.

XII. William; born in 1822; married Frances Griswold, of Redfield. Children: Hobart and Willie, who died in infancy. He was a teacher and a merchant; died October, 1857.

All the sons were farmers except William. John, the oldest son, returned in early life to Connecticut and while there was trained in Congregational principles and in the strict habits peculiar to New England, to all of which he adhered during life. He was a man of strongly marked character. He was one of the prominent men in the town which he served in many important ways, paying liberally for church building and support of the Gospel and in every way identifying himself with the interests of the town for nearly sixty years.

WYMAN FAMILY.

Erastus D. Wyman was born in Orwell, N. Y., April 24, 1818, son of Perley and Olive Wyman. April 24, 1840, married Mercy, daughter of George Smith, of Orwell, N. Y. Children: Eliza, Mercy A., Mary, DeEtte, Almira, Jay, Riley and Eugene. Only the last three are living. His wife, Mercy, died March 10, 1874. Nov. 16, 1876, he married Mrs. Martha Holman. His farm is located near Salmon River Falls.

Joseph B. Wyman was born in Orwell, Feb. 25, 1835, son of Perley and Olive Wyman. Oct. 14, 1850, married Anna M. Gary. Children: Morris J. and W. G., born May 27, 1851; died Feb. 14, 1853. Morris J. married Nellie, daughter of Albert Crosby, of South Albion, Oswego county. Children: Edith and Roscoe.

Mrs. Morris Wyman died Oct. 9, 1886. Mr. Wyman's farm is on the Orwell and Redfield road, about three miles from Orwell Corners. Joseph Wyman is one of the most extensive potato growers in Oswego county.

GROAT FAMILY. 1139026

Milton C. Groat, son of William and Melinda Groat, was born Sept. 24, 1826, in Berkshire county, Mass. Removed to Orwell with his parents in 1828, they being among the early settlers. He is one of nine children, Jeanette, Emily, Ward, Milton C., Catherine, Melinda, Sylvia J., and Demarquis. All are now living but Jeanette, Ward and Demarquis. William Groat first located on a portion of the farm now owned by H. H. Finster. He died in February, 1862, and his wife, Melinda, died April, 1881. May 9, 1853, M. C. Groat married Mary Allcott, of Madison Co., N. Y. They have had eight children, six of whom are living.

His son, C. M. Groat, was born Dec. 21, 1861; married Carrie Sheeley, of Orwell, Feb. 23, 1887. In April, 1886, he purchased from his father the farm he now occupies, located in the northwest part of Orwell.

STOWELL FAMILY.

Cyrus Stcwell was born in Orwell, April 17, 1829. His father, Elijah Stowell, was the first settler on the road leading east from Orwell and Sandy Creek to Boylston. In June, 1853, Cyrus S. married Mehitable Ann, daughter of Henry and Ann Loomis, of Lee, Oneida county. They had two children, Orville C. and Charles H. Both are living. His wife died May 28, 1879. Jan. 21, 1885, he married Mary Stephens. He was a soldier in the late war. (See military record.)

Austin Stowell, son of Samuel and Jane Stowell, was born in Orwell, Oct. 29, 1820 ; Apr. 9, 1840, married Martha Pooler, of Herkimer county ; children: Eugene, Sarah, William, Mary E.; Jenny, Hobart, Cora, Charles L., Polly A., Geo. W., C. E. Polly died March 3, 1845 ; George, Aug. 13, 1847; C. E., February 19, 1867. See military record for Chas. L.

Eugene Stowell, son of Austin and Martha Stowell, old residents of Orwell, was born in Orwell, July 13, 1848. He enlisted in Company M., 20th N. Y. Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1863. (See military record.) October 11, 1871, he married Ella M., daughter of Granville and Anna J. Mason, of Orwell. They had five children, Charles, Mabel, Eugene, Amanda and Martha J. Mabel, born Sept. 4, 1885, is the only one living.

George E. Stowell was born in Orwell, Jan. 20, 1826. His father, Samuel Stowell, was born at Willington, Ct., July 23, 1791, emigrated to Orwell, 1817. March 22, 1818, he married Jane Kilburn, who was born Nov. 6, 1796, in Willington, Ct. He first settled on the farm owned by A. E. Olmstead and occupied by DeWitt Carpenter, on the Sandy Creek road. He had ten children, six of whom are living. Oct. 17, 1858, George E. Stowell married Frances, daughter of George Damon, who settled in Orwell about 1810, and located on the farm now owned by Nathaniel Stowell. They have four children: Emma R., Emory E., George E. and Flora; all living. His farm is on the road leading from Orwell to Redfield, about a quarter of a mile east of Orwell Corners. (See military record.)

H. J. Stowell, son of Samuel and Jane Stowell, who were among the earliest settlers in Orwell, was born May 10, 1831. Nov. 5, 1859, he married Rosella, daughter of Archibald Salisbury, of Pultaski, N. Y. She died March 19, 1874. March 16, 1875, he married Sarah, daughter of William Hollis, who was born in Orwell in 1815. They have three children, Grace R., Claude H. and Samuel J., all living. Mr. Stowell is a machinist, and his shop is located on Balch creek in the village of Orwell. He manufactures all kinds of builders' materials, doors, sash, blinds, eave troughs, large quantities of ladders, etc. He is also associated with Frank Woodbury in the furniture and undertaking business. Though the business is still in its infancy, they intend to keep a full stock of goods in this line and do an extensive business.

RECORDS OF THE POTTER FAMILY.

The Potters, now living in the town of Orwell, are descendants of Ephraim Potter and his wife, Elizabeth Parker, who was of German descent. Her history is as follows:

About the year 1700, a party of ladies and gentlemen were attending a ball given in a seaport town of Germany. Amid that scene of animated social intercourse, it occurred to members of the party that it would still farther enhance and prolong the festivities to charter a boat and enjoy a sail. This was accordingly done, and the pleasure of the little party ran high, until it was discovered that the vessel was going farther and farther from home. Horror and despair seized the involuntary exiles when it was discovered that they were being carried to America. On the arrival of the ship those who had not money enough to pay their fare were sold into service for a certain number of years. Among the company were a boy and girl who were cousins, both named Parker. They pleaded earnestly that they might not be separated, and by dint of much persuasion were finally bid off together for seven years' service, which service they performed in full. After gaining their freedom, they were united in marriage. They had but one child, a girl, who, after being reared to womanhood, married an English youth named Parker. At the time of the Revolutionary war, Parker joined the Tories.

After the famous battle of Bennington was won by General Stark, Aug. 16, 1777, many Tory estates were confiscated, and Parker's among others. They had quite a family, both sons and daughters. One daughter, named Elizabeth, married Ephraim Potter who was himself of the fifth generation of Potters. They were married in

1781, and had ten children, Catherine, Thomas, Esther, Cynthia, Charles, Stephen, George, John E., Jonathan and Greene.

Catherine, the eldest, married Abiel Eddy, of Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1800, and they had five children, Hannah, Diana, Hiram, Rhoda and Catherine. Mr. Eddy died about 1807, and Mrs. Eddy afterwards married John C. Bonner. They have four children: Electa, John, Ephraim and Huldah.

George Potter (brother of Catherine) was one of the early settlers in Orwell, but did not remain long. He returned to Oneida county, married, and reared a family of eight children.

John E. Potter, son of the Ephraim already referred to, was born in 1801, and in 1820 married Jane Davis. They had eleven children: Davis Van Ness, Roxanna, William V., Nathaniel E., Alexander, Charles, Albert J., Latham D., Mary E., Marshall and Ellen M. Seven of these are still living.

Greene Potter, son of Ephraim, was born in December, 1808. He married Ann Patch in 1829, and they had seven children, six of whom are living: Hannah, Henry H., Ephraim P., John M., Jane E., Elvin G. and J. Grant. Hannah died, Jan. 30, 1875. Greene Potter's wife was a native of England and was born Nov. 5, 1807. She emigrated to America when 14 years of age. He died March 2, 1869, and she Feb. 4, 1876.

George Potter was born in Western, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1819, and removed to Orwell with his parents in 1825. His father, Charles Potter, born Oct. 6, 1792, was in the war of 1812. He was one of the early settlers in Orwell. He died May 20, 1839. His wife, Susanna, died April 12, 1855. They had ten children: Lucy, Esther, Clark P., George, Hiram, Rhoda, Susan, Lydia,

Jane and Ephraim. Oct. 5, 1843, George married Lucinda Smith; they had six children: Mary G., Susan J., David D., Herbert V., Carrie A. and Charles. All are living but Charles; born Feb. 7, 1852; died Nov. 17, 1864. Mrs. Potter died Oct. 5, 1872. His second wife was Mrs. Mary L. Matteson.

Alexander Potter, son of John and Jane Potter, was born in Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1827, and came to Orwell with his parents in 1828. Mch. 4, 1855, he married Martha P. Wardwell, formerly of Delaware Co., N. Y. Their children are Ida J., Deanna and Violet, all living. He has always followed farming, and at present resides on the old homestead in the western part of the town. He represented the town of Orwell as supervisor for ten successive terms.

Albert J. Potter, son of John and Jane Potter, was born in Orwell, Sept. 2, 1833. Sept. 2, 1856, he married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Polly Damon of Orwell. They have had four children: Jennie V., Lewellyn, Cora A. and Clarence A. All are living but Cora, who was born Nov. 18, 1862, and died Sept. 29, 1864. Mr. Potter served three years in the late Rebellion. He was issuing clerk at Fort Jefferson, Florida, for about eighteen months. He was discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

John M. Potter, son of Greene Potter, was born in Floyd, Oneida county, April 22, 1835, and moved with his parents to Orwell in 1836. He worked on his father's farm until twenty-five years old. March 18, 1860, he married Almina, daughter of Ephraim Hicks, of Lee, Oneida county. They have five children: Aiden W., Lillia A., Frank J., William and Ella May; all living. Mr. Potter owns a large and well-cultivated farm and a large dairy. He also runs a creamery. His farm is located on the east side of the Orwell and Sand Bank

road. He has for some years past engaged in political matters. He has served two terms as Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds, and in 1886 was elected Justice of Sessions.

H. H. Potter, son of Greene and Ann Potter, was born in Floyd, Oneida county, March 16, 1832, and removed to Orwell with his parents, March, 1837. Dec. 5, 1855, he married Alvira, daughter of Samuel D. and Esther Stowell. Their children were Sylvester H., Arthur A. and William K.; the latter died April 9, 1876, and Mrs. Potter died Oct. 9, 1876. Mr. Potter purchased the farm where he now resides in 1854, and carried on an extensive farming business until 1877. He also bought large quantities of butter and cheese, which he shipped to New York and Boston. In February, 1885, he purchased a half-interest in the store then owned by Albert House, and since that time the firm has been known as House & Potter. The store is located on the corner of Church and Main streets, and is filled with a complete stock of goods, consisting in part of the purest drugs, medicines and chemicals to be found in the county. Here is also found a full line of fancy and toilet articles, perfumery, books, stationery, confectionery, cigars, tobacco, smokers' materials, and every other article pertaining to the business. The firm also carries a full and complete stock of groceries, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, etc.

Elvin G. Potter was born in Orwell, July 13, 1839. He is a son of Greene Potter, one of the earliest settlers in town. June 30, 1867, he married Frances M. Dale, daughter of George Dale, a native of England who emigrated to this country at an early age. They have two children, Blanche C. and Helen D., both living. Mr. P. taught school when a young man. He is one of the lead-

ng and most prosperous farmers in the town of Orwell.

J. Grant Potter, son of Greene C. and Ann Potter, early settlers in the town. He was born in Orwell, Jan. 6, 1842. Sept. 1. 1867, he married Corsanda C., daughter of John and Helen Shumway, of Jefferson county, New York.

Children, Orra H., Orla C., Laura, Grace, Lena M. and Gertie ; all living.

Mr. Potter is a prosperous farmer, living on the old homestead first occupied by Greene Potter and located on the cross road between the Orwell and Pekin road on the east and Potter street on the west.

Sylvester H. Potter, son of H. H. Potter, was born in Orwell, August 31, 1855. When a young man he taught school. Dec. 6, 1875, he married Eveline, daughter of Darius Broughton, of Oswego.

Children, Robert G., and W. Scott, born July 17, '80, and died June 12, '86.

Mr. Potter's farm is situated on the east and west sides of the Orwell and Pekin road, one mile south of Orwell Corners.

Aiden M. Potter, son of John M. and Almira Potter, was born in Orwell, May 22, 1861. He worked with his father on the homestead until he was twenty-three years old. Dec. 24, 1883, he married Amelia, daughter of Richard Hilton of Orwell. They have two children, John W. and Ada V., both living. His farm is located on the road leading from Potter street to Molino.

HILTON FAMILY.

James Hilton, son of Peter and Sarah Hilton, was born Jan. 24, 1831. His parents were early settlers in the town and located on the farm now owned by David West. They had eight children: Alonzo, Caroline,

Peter, jr., Richard, Josiah, James, Charles and Philo. The last two are dead. Oct. 13, 1853, James Hilton married Mary, daughter of Ira and Lucy West. They have five children: Frederic, Rosa B., Edward J. (born Feb. 19, 1872; died Sept. 15, 1872,) and Cora M. (born Feb. 19, 1872; died Jan. 12, 1875.) Mr. Hilton is a farmer and located on the Orwell and Redfield road, about three miles east of Orwell Corners.

Josiah Hilton, son of Peter Hilton, sen., was born in Orwell, Aug. 24, 1839. Oct. 23, 1859, he married Lina, daughter of William and Elizabeth Stowell. Their children were: John J., Almeda A., George N., Chloe J. and Edson. Chloe died in October, 1863, and Edson Jan. 4, 1876. June 28, 1885, John J. married Rosetta, daughter of Walter Wart of Sandy Creek. They have one son, Ora J., born Jan. 24, 1887. Oct. 23, 1886, Almeda married Judson Williams, of Boylston. Mr. Hilton's farm is in the northeastern part of Orwell.

Charles A. Hilton, son of Alonzo Hilton, was born in Orwell, Dec. 6, 1848. April 6, 1875, he married Anna, daughter of George Wagoner of Orwell. They have one child, Alvira, born Aug. 30, 1880. Mr. Hilton is a prosperous farmer, located on the north side of the Orwell and Redfield road, one and one-fourth miles east of Orwell Corners.

Harvey Hilton, son of Peter and Catherine Hilton, was born in Orwell, June 17, 1860. Jan. 10, 1878, he married Ella F., daughter of Jacob and Celestine Powers of Sandy Creek. They have five children: Raymond E., Ella M., Reuben H., Claude R. and Anna J. His farm is on the east side of the Chateaugay and Beecherville road, about two and one-half miles east of Orwell Corners.

Horace C. Hilton, son of Peter jr., and Catherine

Hilton, was born March 14, 1856. Dec. 31, 1874, he married Stella Conklin of Sandy Creek. They had two children: Lewis and Harriet. His wife died May, 1880. He then married Sylvia, daughter of Horace Ames, of Richland, and they had one child, Abbie. His farm is located on the road leading from Orwell to Sandy Creek.

JOHN SLEATH.

John Sleath was born in Ireland about 1800. He emigrated to this country with his mother when 3 years old. About 1820 she removed to the West India Islands. He remained with relatives in New York city about two years, and then entered the service of Captain Davenport, who ran a vessel between New York and Albany, and remained with him two seasons. As soon as the Erie canal was completed, he followed the business there for two or three seasons. He settled in Orwell in 1835. In 1837 he went to New York and returned with his mother who kept house for him until a short time before her death, which occurred March 14, 1856. Mr. Sleath now resides at Orwell Corners.

COGSWELL FAMILY.

Charles W. Cogswell, son of George W. and Lucy Montague Cogswell, was born in Orwell, Sept. 8, 1831. April 4, 1852, he married Catherine A., daughter of M. J. and Hannah Reman Plant, of Camden, Oneida county. He lost his left hand ten days after marriage. He has resided in Orwell for 56 years. He has followed the trade of house and carriage painting and graining for 34 years. He has held the office of constable for about 20 years and collector for two years. He has belonged to the Good Templars for 21 years, and is also a member of the M. E. church.

Children of Charles and Catherine Plant Cogswell: Joseph S. D., born March 25, 1857; Mary E. E., born Dec. 9, 1859, died in 1873; Charles William, born Sept. 6, 1861; Sarah B., born Feb. 6, 1863; Henry L., born Dec. 9, 1864; four others died in their infancy. Joseph married Rose Loatwall in 1880, and they have two fine children, a girl born Oct. 5, 1881, and a boy born in July, 1886. He is a veterinary surgeon, and lives in Orwell village near his father. C. W. is not married; he is a painter and glazier. Henry L. married Jennie Phillips of S. W. Oswego in 1885. He is a farmer and lives in North Hannibal. Sarah B. married E. D. Lester, of Boylston, in 1886.

George Cogswell was born in South Coventry, Tolland county, Connecticut, March 23, 1795. He was the seventh generation from Sir John Cogswell, who moved from Westbury Leigh, county of Wilts, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. George Cogswell removed to Orwell in 1828. Aug. 16, 1830, he married Lucy Montague. She died Feb. 22, 1864, and he died Dec. 21, 1878. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and drew a pension the last year or two of his life. He was a carpenter by trade and erected many buildings in Orwell.

His children by his first wife were: H. W. Cogswell, born in Connecticut in 1820, George W., Mary Ann, Emily E., James Lafayette.

Children of George and Lucy Cogswell, born in Orwell: Charles W., born Sept. 8, 1831; Alice M., born Aug. 23, 1833; Lucy P., born March 18, 1836; Amos S., born Nov. 5, 1837; Theodosia L., born April 14, 1840; Rhoda A., born Oct. 2, 1841. (See military record for Amos.)

BONNER FAMILY.

John Bonner, son of John and Catherine Bonner, was born in Floyd, Oneida county, March 14, 1821. His grandfather, John Bonner, was born in England in 1745, and married an English lady about 1770. She died in 1775. He was forced by the English government to

take up arms against the Colonies, and was brought to this country for that purpose in 1777. Immediately after he landed he deserted the English forces and joined the American army. He was married to a young Scotch lady in Boston, Massachusetts, and shortly after removed to Remsen, Oneida county. He lived to be 104 years old. They had five children: Joseph, John C., Jeremiah, Ira and Polly. Joseph settled in Canada and Jeremiah in Oneida county where he conducted an extensive farming business. He died in 1855. Ira was one of the earliest settlers in Branch county, Michigan. Polly married Richard Pratt, of Stanton, Oneida county. John C. was the only one who settled in Orwell. He was born in 1780, married in Oneida county and had seven children. His wife died in 1810, and 1811 he married Catherine Eddy. They had seven children: Electa A., John, Ephraim P., Elizabeth, Horatio, Abiel and Huldah. John removed to Orwell in 1833 with his parents. He located upon and cleared the farm now owned by Eli Bennett and occupied by Benjamin Crosett. Jan. 4, 1835 he married Sally M., daughter of Frederick Burkett, and they had six children: Hannah M., John F., Ephraim, Francis E., Monad and Mary E. The latter four are dead. Mrs. Bonner died July 14, 1874.

John F. Bonner, son of John and Maria Bonner, was born in Orwell, N. Y., June 10, 1846. His father settled in Orwell about 1837, locating at Molino on the farm now owned by Eli Bennett. John F. Bonner married Hannah E. Beadle, daughter of Amos and Betsey Beadle, Aug. 12, 1868. They have five children: Frances E., Clarence W., Ephraim, who died Feb. 13, 1876; Lucius H., who died Feb 13, 1880; and Mary E., who died in April, 1883. Mr. Bonner is a member of Post S. M. Olmstead and was commander during the

year 1886. (See military record.) His farm is located on the road leading from Orwell to Salmon River Falls by way of the stone quarry.

FREDERICK W. BURKETT.

Frederick W. Burkett, son of Joseph and Susan Burkett, was born in Orwell, July 5, 1859. His grandfather, Frederick Burkett, was one of the earliest settlers of Orwell, and located on the farm now owned by Sylvester Potter. He had eight children, four of whom are living. He died Nov. 26, 1876, aged 86. His wife, Orpha, died April 14, 1861. Frederick W. Burkett married Alice, daughter of James Barker, Dec. 18, 1879. They have one child, Julia May Belle.

HORACE PARKER

Horace Parker, son of John and Polly Parker, was born Oct. 30, 1833, in Oneida county. He moved to Orwell with his parents in 1834. April 8, 1856, he married Helen, daughter of Frederick Burkett of Orwell. They have one child, Stella.

ORVILLE C. STOWELL.

Orville C. Stowell, son of Cyrus and Ann Stowell, was born in Orwell, May 6, 1859. Sept. 22, 1881, he married Stella, daughter of Horace Parker of Orwell. They have three children: Anna M., Helen P. and Frederick, all living. His farm is one-half mile southwest of Orwell.

BLOUNT FAMILY.

Aroma Blount, son of William and Polly Blount, was born in Berry, Genesee county, N. Y., March 24, 1827. He was one of six children, Matilda, Sally, Mar, Wilber, George and Aroma, all liv-

ing but Sally. His mother, Mrs. Polly Blount, died in 1877. Mr. Blount removed to Orwell with his parents in 1833. In the Fall of 1849 he married Phoebe Thomas. They have six children, Sarah M., William D., Henry E., George R., Andrew L., Lizzie S. All are living. He first settled on the farm now owned by Wm. Strong. At present, he is located on a large farm in the east part of the town. He owns a large dairy and owns a creamery.

SPARKS FAMILY.

William E. Sparks, son of Major Sparks, of Sandy Creek, was born in Orwell, April 13, 1834. Jan. 1, 1855, he married Orilla, daughter of Joseph Myers of Orwell. Children, Eva, Carrie, William R., and William. The latter died in 1863. See military record of William Sparks, sr.

THOMAS FAMILY.

Robert Thomas, son of Daniel and Mary Thomas was born at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1829. His parents were natives of Wales and emigrated to this country, each with their parents, about 1823. Mr. Thomas settled in Orwell about 1836. July 3, 1856, he married Kate E., daughter of Gill Bennett. They have one child, Benjamin R. Mr. Thomas's farm is located on the Orwell and Williamstown road.

DINGMAN FAMILY.

Daniel Dingman was born in Orwell, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1836. His father, Peter Dingman, was a native of Montgomery county, N. Y. He settled in Orwell about 1830, locating on the farm now owned by Seymour Davis, half a mile north of the Orwell and Richland road. He had five children, Joseph, Mary J., Henry, William, Daniel; all living but Henry, born Mch. 25, 1828, died Mch. 30, 1866. Peter Dingman died in March, 1875. Daniel Dingman's mother now lives with him. She is 87 years old, and much smarter than the majority of people at that age. Mr. Dingman enlisted in Co. C., 20th N. Y. Cav., July 1, 1863. (See military record.)

GREENFIELD FAMILY.

Jerome H. Greenfield was born in Saratoga county, Nov. 10, 1837. In March, 1838, he removed with his parents to Orwell. Mch. 22, 1865, he married Alvera West, daughter of David West.

Children: Ephraim, Edward, Eaton, Earnest; all are living. Mr. Greenfield went to Colorado in 1860, returned in 1864, went back again the same year, and returned a second time in December. His farm is located about four and a quarter miles east of Orwell Corners on the east side of the highway.

MONTAGUE FAMILY.

James D. Montague, son of Nathaniel F. Montague, was born in Orwell, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1832. He is a descendant of Peter Montague, who was a native of England, and emigrated to America about 1637. From him has sprung 5,898 Montagues. James J. is numbered in the record, 2,980, and his father, 2,552. Nathaniel Montague was a native of Cambridge, Vt., and was born April 4, 1800. He removed to Floyd, Oneida county, N. Y., where he was married about 1821. Shortly after he removed to Orwell and located on the farm now owned by H. H. Potter. He afterwards purchased the farm now occupied by his son, James J. He died Aug. 9, 1859, and his wife died Dec. 20, 1882. They left six children, Sarah A., Nathan S., James J., Nathaniel A., Mary M., and Martin M.; all are living. James J. married Mary D. King, of Orwell, Feb. 1, 1862. They had two children, George A., and Diantha E. The latter was born Aug. 17, 1871, and died Mch. 17, 1872. His wife died Oct. 14, 1871. He married a second wife, Martha M. Van-
nier, and had one child, Edith D. Mr. Montague's farm is located on the Orwell and Williamstown road.

LOOMIS FAMILY.

Charles G. Loomis, son of Henry and Ann Loomis, was born in Lee, Oneida county, N. Y. Mch. 12, 1845, he married Julia Sheldon, born in Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., Oct. 13, 1818. Children: George S., born Mch. 7, 1846; Clark C., born Nov. 3, 1847, died July 16, 1885; Mary, born Aug. 9, 1847, died Sept. 21, 1877. He is a farmer and is located about one mile north of Orwell corners, on the Orwell and Sandy Creek road.

ALLEN FAMILY.

Charles E. Allen was born in Orwell, Nov. 11, 1839. Is a son of Edward and Mary Allen. Edward Allen died Nov. 20, 1855 and his wife, Mary, Oct. 31, 1869. They had five children: Charles E., Orla, Albert, Wiley and Helen L. Orla died Feb. 7, 1886.

(See military record for both Orla and Wiley.) Feb. 17, 1862, Charles married Jane, daughter of Amos Beadle. He is a farmer and located on the east side of the Orwell and Molino highway, about two miles from Orwell Corners.

BASS FAMILY.

Allen R. Bass was born in Orwell, May 5, 1840. He enlisted in Co. G., 24th Infantry, May 4, 1861. (See military record.) May 5, 1861, married Rosa, daughter of George Wagoner. Children: Anna, Alice, Betsey and Samuel, all living. Is a prosperous farmer located on the Orwell and Redfield road about two miles east of Orwell Corners. Is a member of Post S. M. Olmstead.

WEED FAMILY.

Mervin J. Weed, son of Hoyt and Prudence Weed, was born in 1866, in Orwell, where he has since resided. He was for some years employed as clerk in A. E. Olmstead's store. Sept. 29, 1886, he married Anna, daughter of Allen and Rosa Bass. His farm is located on the Orwell and Pekin road, the first one on the west side of the road, after leaving the village.

E. O. Weed, son of H. V. and Prudence Weed, was born in Orwell, Sept. 8, 1857. April 23, 1879, he married Jennie, daughter of Allen Stowell, then of Orwell. They have three children, all living: Alta J., Jessie M. and Prudence P. Mr. Weed's farm is situated on the north side of the Orwell and Redfield road, about one mile east of Orwell Corners.

DENNISTON FAMILY.

M. Jay Denniston, son of Robert and Jane Denniston, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., December 11, '40. He removed with his parents to Orwell in 1842. He

was one of seven children: Mary, Sarah Ann, Almeda, Margarette, Arvilla, M. Jay and James. The latter died when two years old. His mother died June 5, '83. Sept. 8, 1864, Jay Denniston married Almina Woolever and they had two children, who died when quite young. Sept. 20, '69, he married his second wife, Jennie Wood. Mr. Denniston is a well-to-do farmer, and is located in the extreme northern part of the town bordering on Boylston. Many of the brave boys who enlisted in the old 24th regiment will remember him. (See military record.)

DAMON FAMILY.

William S. Damon was born in Oneida, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1845. His father, George Damon, enlisted in Company C., 110th Infantry, Aug. 6, 1862, and died at Baton Rouge, Oct. 28, 1863, leaving five children. William S. Damon married Emily M. Allen, of Orwell, March 11, 1865. They have nine children: William D., Ernest D., Harriet, Frederic B., Cora B., Frank, Etta L., Daniel A. and Florence, all living. (See military record for George Damon.)

THOMAS FAMILY.

George D. Thomas, son of M. P. Thomas, was born in Orwell, N. Y., Jan. 17, '45. His father, one of the early settlers, located first on the Orwell and Richland road half a mile south of Orwell Corners. He afterwards purchased the site now owned by House & Potter, opened a hotel and remained there a number of years. It was afterwards transferred to Harry and Orrin Beadle, who tore down the buildings and erected a large block upon the site. In 1861 this block was destroyed by fire together with the tannery of Lewis & Weston, a store on the site of Mr. Woodbury's store and a blacksmith shop.

M. P. Thomas had eight children, six of whom are living. George D. Thomas was in the late war. (See military record.) Dec. 23, 1869, he married Alice Towsley. They have four children: Ada C., Foster A., Alice B. and Pearl A., all living. Mr. Thomas' farm is located on the Orwell and Redfield road three-fourths of a mile from Orwell Corners.

MYERS FAMILY.

Charles M. Myers, son of Andrew and Emily Myers, was born in Orwell, N. Y., July 14, 1846. His parents were early settlers in the town, and located on the farm now owned by Mason Myers. Charles M., the oldest son, enlisted in Company C., 110th N. Y. Volunteers. (See military record.) June 30, 1865, he married Orissa, daughter of Asahel and Rebecca Sampson. They have one child, Clara E. Mr. Myers has always taken an interest in town affairs. Was elected constable of the town for seven terms. January, 1885, he was appointed deputy sheriff under A. N. Beadle. His farm is located on the north side of the Orwell and Redfield road, about two miles east of Orwell Corners.

Mason S. Myers, son of Joseph K. and Phoebe Myers, was born in Orwell, April 19, 1843. He was the eldest son. Enlisted in Company G., 24th N. Y. Volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861. (See military record.) July 4, 1867, he married Nellie M., daughter of Andrew and Charlotte Fellows. She died Feb. 13, 1869. His second wife is Lizzie, daughter of Joseph Isaac, whom he married Sept. 26, 1872. Mr. Myers is a prosperous farmer located on the south side of the Orwell and Redfield road about one-half mile east of Orwell Corners.

Henry J. Myers, son of Joseph and Phoebe Myers, was born in Orwell, Aug. 31, 1858. His father was an

early settler in that town, and first located on the farm now owned by M. Weed, near Orwell Corners. He afterwards bought the farm now owned by his son, Henry J., where he has since lived. He had ten children. (See military record for George, Charles, and M. S. Myers.) July 3, '81, Henry J. married Lydia Kellogg. They have two children, Edith and Bessie B. Mr. Myers's farm is located on the Orwell and Redfield road, one mile east of Orwell village.

DAVIS FAMILY.

James F. Davis dates his paternal ancestry as far back as 1720, and on the maternal side to 1635. Jonas Davis was born in Holden, Mass., about 1720. He was a man of large business capacity, wealth and influence.

Jonas Davis, No. 2, son of Jonas, born about 1744, settled in Temple, Hillsboro county, N. H. Married Ruth ———. His death occurred in 1815, under very peculiar circumstances, which made it a memorable event in the history of the town. Shortly before, a neighbor was attacked by a disease which physicians concurred in pronouncing veritable yellow fever, a malady never before known in that section. At his grave, Jonas Davis spoke of the shortness of life, the certainty of death, and the necessity of being prepared for the summons under any form. "None of us knows," he said, "who may be next called. *I* may be the first." His words made a profound impression at the time, inasmuch as, though he had for many years held positions of responsibility and trust in the town, he was never before known to make any remarks in public. He was then in his usual health, but two weeks from that day, he was buried, dying of the same disease. These two cases of yellow fever were the only ones ever known in that region, and the accompanying circumstances made the facts long remembered.

Children of Jonas and Ruth Davis:

I. Ruth; married Jonathan Searle.

II. Jonas; married a Cutter, and lived upon the homestead in Temple, until his death in 1879.

III. Jeremiah; married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Noah Miles, settled pastor of Temple. They removed to Williamstown, N. Y.,

in 1835. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; died in 1856. Children: 1. Edward; born about 1823, lived in Duluth, Wis. 2. Ellen; born about 1823, married Hayden, son of Dr. Freeman, of Williamstown. They afterward removed to Bay City, Mich., where he practiced law. Bay City owes its charter to his efforts and those of his energetic wife, who, when he was prostrated by illness, carried the process to completion. 3. Eliza; born 1825, married William Harding, and afterwards James Cook. She now lives in Janesville, Wis. 4. Solomon; born about 1829, married Mary Maltby, of Pulaski, and still resides upon the farm his father occupied in Williamstown. 5. Brooks; born about 1831, died 1847. 6. Harrison; born about 1833, married Martha Taylor, of Mannsville, N. Y., lives in Costello, Penn. 7. Sarah; born 1836, married Alfred Spaulding, of New York City. 8. Ann Jane; born 1838, married a Follingsbee, and settled in Janesville, Wis. She has four children who possess remarkable musical talents. 9. Mina; born in 1840, married Dr. Hanners, of Hoosac, Mass.

IV. Freeman; (hereafter.)

V. Calvin; resided in Temple.

VI. Nathan; never married; went to Fort Plain, N. Y., about the time the Erie Canal was being constructed, and was contractor for a large amount of work thereon.

He was a man of means, great enterprise and public spirit, doing much to build up the town of Fort Plain, and giving largely to all its public enterprises. He was Sunday-school superintendent there for thirty years. At his death the citizens erected a monument to his memory.

VII. Maria married James Heald, of Temple, and they had eight children, all teachers: Lavina, Angeline, James, Brooks, Sarah, Elmira and Ellen.

Freeman Davis, third son of Jonas Davis and father of James Freeman, was born June 3, 1798. He married Rebecca Heald of Temple, March 14, 1822. She died April 30, 1830, leaving three children, Sarah, James F. and Milly. (See hereafter.)

Oct. 21, 1830, Freeman Davis married his second wife, Hannah Emory, of Peterboro, Mass., born July 2, 1800, and six sons were added to the family: Nathan, born Oct. 20, 1831, married Ruth Severance; Henry born Dec. 10, 1833, married Olive Kent; Reuben, born April 16, 1835, married Charlotte Hamer; Edward, born Aug. 18, 1837, married Clarette Hadley; William H., born July 17, 1840; George, born March 11, 1843, married Ann Stowell.

In 1837, Freeman Davis followed his brother Jerry to Williamstown and occupied what is now known as the "Ichabod Allen Farm." Two years later he removed to Sandy Creek and settled upon the farm now owned by his son George, who is one of the largest stock dealers in this section. He remained there till his death which occurred on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 27, 1860, aged 62 years. He was, during the greater part of his life a farmer and stock and produce dealer, as were his fathers before him and his sons after him. He possessed large business capacity, and was active, wide-awake, full of life and energy. "Come, come, boys," he used to say, "Mustn't stop to pick out slivers in haytime. Wait 'til there comes a rainy day." He was of a strongly social nature, free-hearted and public-spirited, and he was widely missed at his death.

Rebecca Heald, first wife of Freeman Davis, and mother of James F., was of English descent.

First generation: Her first recorded ancestor was John Heald, No. 1, who came from Berwick, Eng., and settled in Concord, Mass., as early as 1635; died May 24, 1662. Had eight sons: 1. John, No. 2; 2. Amos; 3. Timothy; 4. Ebenezer; 5. Samuel; 6. Ephraim; 7. Thomas; 8. Benjamin.

Second generation: John Heald, son of John, married Sarah Dean, in 1661. Had four children: 1. John, No. 3; 2. Gershom; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Sarah.

Third generation: John Heald, son of John No. 2., married Mary Chandler, in 1690; died Nov. 25, 1721. He had six sons: 1. John; 2. Timothy; 3. Josiah; 4. Samuel; 5. Amos; 6. Ephraim.

Fourth generation: Ephraim, son of John 3d, had five sons: 1. Major Ephraim; 2. Deacon Peter; 3. Joseph; 4. John; 5. Amos.

Fifth generation: Deacon Peter, son of Ephraim 1st, was born in Townsend, Mass., married Sarah ———, removed to Temple, N. H., in 1758. His second wife was Rebecca Russell. He was noted as having been the father of the first male child born in Temple, as having built the first frame house in town, and as having been one of the fifty-six brave men who marched thence to Cambridge on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775. He died, Sept. 25, 1811, leaving eight children: 1. Peter; 2. Mary, by his first wife, and by his second wife, Rebecca Russell, 1. Rebecca; 2. Simon; 3. Sarah; 4. Eunice; 5. James; 6. Susannah.

Sixth generation: James Heald, son of Deacon Peter Heald, born

Nov. 28, 1777, married Sarah Walker, born Apr. 30, 1775. He died Sept. 27, 1813, two years after his father. Children of James and Sarah Heald: 1. Sarah, born Nov. 8, 1797, married Jeremiah Fisk, Oct., 5, 1813; resided in Temple; died Mar. 23, 1858. They had eleven children, of whom six were successful teachers. Charlotte married Dr. Thomas Palmer, D. D. S., of Fitchburg, Mass., one of the first dental surgeons in the country, and a graduate of Baltimore Dental College. Jeremiah moved to Clinton, Mass., and is a leading dental practitioner in his vicinity. His brother, Charles, also became a dentist. Alva died at Indianapolis, Ind. He was a young man of commanding talent, and universally lamented. Martin H. was a graduate of Dartmouth College. In 1853, he became principal of a seminary in Paris, Tenn., and in 1854, he was elected president of Paducah College, Paducah, Ky. 2. James; born Mar. 6, 1799, married Maria Davis, (See above,) died Sept. 9, 1857. 3. Lois; born Dec. 10, 1800, married David Barker, Jan. 18, 1820. 4. Rebecca; born June 15, 1802, married Freeman Davis, Mch. 14, 1822; died Apr. 30, 1830. (See hereafter.) 5. Eli B.; born Feb. 22, 1804, married Susan Collins, Aug. 26, 1842. Children: Alya, Viola, Walter Owen, Lois, Sarah, Emily. 6. Jesse W.; born Dec. 19, 1805, married Louisa Heald. Children: Simon, Jesse, Rebecca, Emma. 7. Milly; born Jan. 12, 1808, married Clement Heald, Nov. 29, 1827. Children, Almena, Samuel, Elizabeth, Daniel, Lois, Emily, Ellen, Alfred, James, Harriett.

Seventh generation from John Heald No. 1. Children of Freeman Davis and his first wife, Rebecca Heald: 1. Freeman; died in infancy. 2. Sarah; born Oct. 26, 1823, married Milo Harding, son of Deacon Willis Harding, of Sandy Creek, Mch. 12, 1845. He was born Nov. 25, 1824. In 1854, they removed to Martin, Allegan county, Mich. Milo died Jan. 14, 1865, and Sarah died July 16, 1880. Children: Ruth, born Sept. 6, 1846, married Henry Noble, of Martin, Oct. 4, 1865. They have one child, Mary. They reside on the old homestead in Martin. Martin, born Nov. 3, 1847. He married Maggie Wylie, of Martin, Oct. 8, 1879. He is now carrying on a fruit farm in Tulare county, Cal. Alice, born Dec. 29, 1858. She was a teacher until her death, Feb. 25, 1882. Arthur, married Jessie Corruthers, and is now in business in Manistee, Mich. 3. James F.; (See hereafter.) 4. Milly; born May 5, 1827, married Israel Harding, brother of Milo, Sept. 8, 1852. In 1854, they also moved to Martin, Mich. Israel Harding died Dec.

24, 1881. Children: Freeman, married Mary Angell, of Wayland, in Dec, 1881. They have two children, Hazal and Fannie Fern. Minot, who is in company with his cousin, Martin, in Tulare county, Cal. Clara, married Richard Brown, of Milwaukee. Martha, died in infancy.

Eighth generation: James Freeman Davis, the subject of our sketch, son of Freeman and Rebecca Heald Davis, was born in Temple, Hillsboro county, N. H., Sept. 5, 1825. He lost his mother four years later. The first twelve years of his life he spent upon the bleak, rocky New Hampshire farm, almost under the shadow of old Monadnoc. At that age, he came with his father's family to New York State. He was occupied with farm work until the fall of 1845, when he spent one term in Mexico Academy. The winter of '45 and '46, he taught his first term in the Tifft district, in Sandy Creek. In the spring of '46, he came to Orwell and worked the farm of Deacon Elon Stowell, for three consecutive seasons, teaching for two winters in the same district (No. 2,) and a third in the Potter district. Mch. 26, 1850, he married Amelia A., daughter of Deacon Elon Stowell, of Orwell, and thereafter he carried on the farm occupied by his father-in-law. The winter following his marriage, he taught a third term in district No. 2. He followed farming two years and in 1851, studied dental surgery in the office of his cousin, Jeremiah Fisk, (already mentioned), and also in the office of Dr. Palmer, D. D. S., of Baltimore Dental College, one of the earliest practitioners in the country. At this time, he learned to make artificial teeth by hand, an art which was soon superseded by the use of machinery. He settled as a practicing dentist in Pulaski, N. Y. After a few years, the close confinement of office work began to tell upon his health, and he returned to the farm in Orwell. Since that time, he has been an extensive farmer, besides practicing his profession in that and adjoining towns. His skill in the profession is well known, and brings him a large practice. The quality of his work justly entitles him to rank among the first dentists of Northern New York. His farm is on the hill just south of Orwell Corners. He early identified himself with the interests of the town, was a very successful teacher, and for several years Town Superintendent of Schools. While yet a young man he was ordained deacon in the Congregational church. He was always an assiduous laborer in and for the church. Time, money and labor were freely expended when the interests of the church demanded. Sometimes for quite

a period he sustained the weekly services, when there was no pastor in charge, by reading sermons, etc. When circumstances permitted, he was always in his place on the Sabbath and at the prayer-meetings, and has long been recognized as one of the pillars of the church. In the Sunday-school he has been an earnest worker, having been bible-class teacher or superintendent for many years. He was never a man of policy, but possessed strong convictions and decided opinions. Whenever he considered a cause just, he worked with persistent energy in its behalf, and with equal force he opposed whatever he believed to be wrong. Politically he was fully in sympathy with the Republican party from its formation, and was an ardent advocate and supporter of its great principles during the stirring days of its struggle. But when the long conflict was over, and those principles firmly established, believing that the party had no longer any living issues, and that the destruction of the liquor traffic was the greatest question before the people, he identified himself with the Prohibition party at its first organization, and has ever since supported it warmly by voice and ballot.

James and Amelia Davis have four children:

I. Clayton H. He practiced dentistry for several years with his father, and thoroughly learned the business. Oct. 1, 1885, he married Clara L., daughter of Jacob Hadley, of Sandy Creek, and an artist of considerable ability. The year following his marriage, he successfully practiced his profession in Oberlin, O. He is a legal dental practitioner in New York State, and also holds a license from the Board of Censors of the Ohio State Dental Society. He is now located in Pulaski, N. Y.

II. Ellen A. She is a graduate of the Sandy Creek Union High school, class of '82, and while there, obtained the diploma granted by the New York State Board of Regents, on passing examinations held tri-annually under the Regents' supervision. It is required by them to pass examination in not less than eighteen subjects. She has reached her senior year in Oberlin college, and has taught a number of terms, including three in the public schools of Oberlin.

III. Vinnie R. She holds three diplomas and a state teachers' certificate. She graduated from the Sandy Creek Union High school in the class of '83, and also obtained the regents' diploma, passing examination in thirteen subjects more than was required. Was the third in the school to acquire it. She graduated from Oberlin college in the class of '86, receiving its diploma. She

holds a State Teachers' Certificate, given after the applicant has taught four terms of school and passed a rigid examination held annually, in twenty-one subjects, and which qualifies the holder to teach any common school in the State without farther examination, and is given for life. She is the first college graduate the town has produced.

IV. Freelon J. He also has taken the Sandy Creek High School course, being a member of the class of '87. Like the others, he holds the "Regents' Diploma" of New York state. He has already commenced the study of law.

AMELIA STOWELL DAVIS.

In tracing her ancestral line back into the shadowy past, we follow the thread from generation to generation, until, still holding it fast, we cross the ocean, and find ourselves in "Merrie England," about the year 1620. The record goes back to Sir James Whiton, a cotemporary of James I, under whose supervision our standard, or "King James version" of the bible, was prepared. The first recorded scene in the life of this remote ancestor occurred in the Presence Chamber of Whitehall Palace, at that time the favorite residence of the Kings of England, where he knelt before Queen Anne, wife of James, to receive from her hand the "sacred accolade" of knighthood, a token of the royal favor and appreciation of his faithful service and deeds of valor. The Whiton coat-of-arms is still preserved in the family. The next important period in his life began with the opening of the Civil Wars in 1642. At that time the oppressive exactions of Charles I. had roused the land to throw off the galling yoke, and assert its constitutional rights. Like all the Puritans of those stirring days, love of civil and religious liberty was the keynote of his character; and with thousands of patriots, he followed the standards of Cromwell through weary marches and bloody battles, till, at last, victory perched upon them, and the cause was won. His history at this time can be best given by quoting a portion of a letter written in 1840, by his great-great-granddaughter, Hannah Whiton More, afterwards a missionary to Africa, to her cousin, Hannah Whiton Stowell, of Orwell. Miss More will be referred to again.

Union, Ct., Jan. 20, 1840.

* * * But away with apologies, and let me see if I can write anything that will interest you. I suppose you

will think it rather derogatory for me to write, and you to pay postage on what does not contain at least $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents worth of useful and interesting matter. * * * I trust a short sketch of the history of our ancestors will not be uninteresting to you. This history, from the maternal side, as connected with us, as far as I can trace it, seems to be implicated with that of Charles I., King of England, who ascended the throne in 1625. Our ancestors seem to be among the knights or great men of this time, for when Charles II. in 1660, regained the throne of his father who was beheaded, they fled to America for fear their lives would be sacrificed to avenge the death of Charles I. (It is said they came over in the same ship with Goff and Whalley, the fugitive judges.) You must expect only a cursory sketch of the subject, which will obviate all cause for the charge of regicide on the part of our ancestors.

Charles attempted to rule without the aid of Parliament, which you may recollect, is contrary to the laws of England, and had agreed to carry on wars with France and Spain without its knowledge, for which Parliament refused to supply him with money. Still he persisted in going ahead, and raised money in the most illegal ways. This, as may be expected, offended Parliament and soured their minds toward him, so he dissolved Parliament, and issued warrants for borrowing money of the subjects. A new Parliament was found equally uncomplying, and consequently, he dissolved again and a new Parliament which was now convoked, resolved on reformation. A "Petition of Rights" was passed by both Houses, which declared the illegality of raising money without their aid, and annulled all taxes imposed without the consent of Parliament, and abolished the exercise of the martial law, and Charles was obliged to give his assent to this great retrenchment of prerogative. Still he persisted in raising money and a member of the House, refusing to pay, was imprisoned. About this time a great number of the Puritans, weary of the restraint they received from the King and domineering priests, embarked for America. Things had now arrived at such a pass that the sword was to decide the contest. The two Houses of Parliament took into their hands the forces constituted by the militia of the country. At the same time the King erected his standard at Nottingham in 1642. Several battles were fought during three or four consecutive years with varied success. At length the royalists were overcome and the King thrown into the hands of his enemies. They declared it

treason in a king to levy war against his Parliament. A court of 133 was appointed to try him as a tyrant, traitor and murderer. He was condemned to suffer death and beheaded the third day afterward in the 42nd year of his age and the 24th year of his reign, 1649.

I must pass over the history of Cromwell, protector of the Commonwealth, to the time Charles II was restored to the throne of his ancestors, 1660. He attempted to avenge the murder of his father. About this time our ancestors fled to America and settled at Hingham, Mass., among the Puritans, James, our ancestor, and John, his brother. Sir James Whiton lived to be old, enjoying Christian liberty and devoting his life to usefulness. He had a son James who died rather early in life. This James had three sons, James, Samuel and Joseph Whiton, who was born in Hingham Mar. 10, 1686. Joseph had quite a family, among whom was our grandfather, Elijah, who was born at Hingham, 1714. They removed to Rrehoboth and resided there a few years. Then removed to Ashford, Ct., about the year 1729. His wife, Rebecca, died Mar. 17, 1776, aged 76 years, and he himself Mar. 8, 1777, aged 91 years. Elijah, our grandfather, and his brother, James, continued to reside in Ashford during a long life which was spent in the service of Christ and usefulness to his fellowmen. He trained a large family consisting of eighteen children and died Aug. 20, 1784, aged 71 years. His descendants filled respectable stations in the community. He was deacon of the church and justice of the peace to the end of his life. His sun set in peace. May his posterity imitate his example by doing good to all around them. We are descended, it appears, from the nobles of England, and may we prove worthy of our descent. The memory of the just is blessed.

Your Cousin,

HANNAH MORE.

The Elijah Whiton referred to in the above letter was the grandfather of Amelia Stowell. He was widely known as the peace-maker, for when cases came before him in his official capacity, as justice of the peace, his first question was, always: "Now can't this be settled in some way?" and he almost invariably succeeded in reconciling the parties and preventing litigation. He possessed the typical Puritan virtues; was simple in his manner of life, of unswerving rectitude, deep religious convictions and unquestioning faith. As illustrative of his earnest life, and the strong impression it left upon his children in later years, we give the following

from the "American Messenger of May, 1859.

"He is Faithful that Promised."

Deacon Whiton was a plain but godly man who lived, during the latter part of the last century, in a quiet country town in Connecticut. He was an intelligent, hard working farmer, contented to support his family of eighteen children by unremitting toil, and to serve God in the humble sphere in which He had seen fit to place him. Only one fact of special interest in regard to him has come down to us, and that preserved in an old letter written more than half a century since, to one of his numerous children. It is simply this; that he was in the habit of praying for all of his children every day by name. What a patrimony for a large family ! How many prayers, warm from that father's heart, were offered and accepted at the mercy-seat and laid up in remembrance before God !

Tower Whiton, one of the sons of this good man, passed through his college course without becoming a christian. He entered the medical profession and practiced in his native state a few years, when he removed to a neighboring state. Here his indifference to the truths of the gospel was more and more confirmed, until he became decidedly sceptical in regard to all religious truth.

Years passed on; the praying father was taken to his heavenly home, and the unbelieving son was already past the meridian of life, "without hope and without God in the world." He lived in neglect of the Bible, or read it only to cavil at its sacred truths, and remembered not the God of his father. Yet God's long suffering failed not. He was out one day alone in the woods when it seemed to him that he heard his name called; and that on turning around, his father said to him in solemn tones, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God." It seemed to him like a voice from heaven. He was seized with deep conviction for sin. He saw, as he had never seen before, his guilt in rejecting God, and with the humility of a child, he cried, "Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief." From this time his son began to live a new life, and till the time of his death, which occurred when about eighty years of age, he was a faithful and consistent Christian.

What an answer to that father's prayers ! His voice had long been silent in the grave, yet the eye of God had followed that rebellious and sceptical son through his life of unbelief, till, in God's own time, truth was set home to his heart with irresistible power. What an encouragement to parents to pray for their chil-

dren, to "pray for them every day by name !" In this case, it was doubtless the holy life, and example of that father, which came back upon him like a living voice, and was to him indeed as "life from the dead."

His entire family were seldom, if ever, absent from church, even in the stormiest weather, though it was so far that his wife rode one of his horses and his daughters travelled by the "ride and tie" method, then much in vogue in primitive New England. One rode a certain distance, dismounted and tied the horse, leaving it for the use of the others.

Next to religious privileges, he prized educational advantages, and his life and conversation were constant sources of instruction to his children. His love of study and ability to impart instruction, and firm adherence to principles of right, he left as a priceless heritage to his children and children's children. All were tireless students and possessed remarkable memories, as evinced by the fact that several of them could repeat from memory nearly all of the New Testament and much of the Old. They numbered among them college graduates, teachers, ministers and physicians.

Elijah Whiton was twice married. By his first wife, Priscilla Russ, he had nine children.

I. Sybil. She inherited many of her father's qualities; was given to study and historical research; never married.

II. Joseph, died June, 1817, aged 71; had two children—Elijah, died 1851, aged 70, and Sarah who married Ezekiel Chapman.

III. Elijah; had one child, Henry.

IV. Stephen. He came to New York and was killed in the Wyoming Massacre of 1778. His wife, with a few companions, made her way on foot back to Connecticut, a distance of 300 miles. Here was born a son, Stephen. He had one daughter, Eunice, who married a Parsons, and one son, Ashbel.

V. Israel. He was a minister; children, John Milton, also a minister, and Israel, a physician. Both were graduates of Yale college.

VI. Abraham.

VII. James.

VIII. Abigail. Married Hezekiah Eldredge; had nine children: Abial, Hezekiah, Elijah, Sybil, Abigail, Micah, Stephen, Hosea, Persis. Elijah No. 2 had ten children: Sarah, Persis, Elijah, Hezekiah, Lucius, Abigail, Eri, Royal, Eliza, Cyrus.

IX. Priscilla. Married a Dudley and settled in Vermont,

Elijah Whiton and Hannah Crocker, his second wife, had nine children.

X. Eleazur.

XI. Martha.

XII. Judith. Married Abijah Smith and settled in Vermont.

XIII. Boaz. Born Dec. 24, 1762, died Jan. 22, 1853, aged 90 years. His wife, Triphena Eastman, born Oct. 1, 1765, died Dec. 30, 1831.

The mantle of Elijah fell upon his son, Boaz, who occupied the old homestead and filled the same positions in the church and community. The children were :

Abigail, born September 30, 1788 ; married a Dunworth ; died Feb. 27, 1855.

Hannah, born Oct. 28, 1790 ; never married.

Flavel, born Jan. 16, 1793 ; died April 10, 1874.

Eleazur, born Sept. 9, 1795 ; died March 3, 1858.

Horace, born Nov. 24, 1797 ; died Feb. 13, 1871.

Matilda, born April 19, 1800 ; died March 25, 1830.

Roswell, born May 18, 1803 ; died in 1879.

Chauncey, born May 20, 1805, married his cousin Lucinda More, sister of Hannah More, March, 1833. He, too, followed in his father's footsteps, and a patriarch, past four-score, still dwells upon the ancestral acres.

It will be seen that the Whitons are a long-lived race, nearly all of them reaching threescore and ten, and not a few fourscore and ten. "The fear of the Lord lonongeth days." An old arm chair owned by James Whiton more than two centuries ago, holds a place of honor by Chauncey Whiton's fireside. His only son, Samuel J., went with Hannah More to Africa. At the breaking up of the Mendi mission there in 1858, he returned to this country and labored for some years among the Freedmen. Later he was a home missionary in Iowa, where he died in 1874.

XIV. Ruth, twin sister of Boaz, married a Collins and settled in Locke, N. Y., near Seneca Lake.

XV. Sarah, married Roger Crain and removed to Groton, N. Y. A number of her children settled on the Western Reserve.

XVI. Tower, married Betsey ——— and settled in Locke, N. Y.

XVII. Amy, married Samuel More, and all their children were teachers. Children: Amy, Sophia, Lucinda, (married Chauncey Whiton,) Lydia, Johanna, Louisa, Samuel and Hannah. Hannah More, the writer of the historical letter above quoted, was for some

years a teacher and then was sent as a missionary to the Choctaw Indians. She spent two years with them and five among the Cherokees, learning both languages. Returning to visit her friends, she remained two years in Orwell and Sandy Creek, meanwhile teaching three terms of school. Then her zeal for missionary work induced her to journey to the "Dark Continent" to labor for the benighted Africans, her sister Lucinda's son, Samuel, being her companion. She was located at the Mendi mission in West Africa, and one of the associate missionaries there, Rev. George Thompson, now of Oberlin, Ohio, pays high tribute to her efficiency as a physician, teacher and preacher. He declares that he never knew a person who could "pray so much Bible," or showed so much familiarity with the Scriptures in general conversation as did she. After seven years her health failed, and she returned to die in her native land.

XVIII. Hannah Whiton, grandmother of Amelia Stowell, daughter of Elijah Whiton, by his second wife, Hannah Crocker, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, in 1760. She married Samuel Stowell, of Willington, Connecticut, in 1787. His father, Samuel Stowell, (No. 1.) was born in 1735; married Polly Russ in 1858.

Samuel Stowell, (No. 1.,) was noted as being the strongest man ever raised in the town, no one being able to cope with him in handling the axe or scythe, or in any form of manual labor. It was said that he could lift a barrel of cider and drink at the bung-hole; cider being a perfectly orthodox beverage in those days. His chief wealth lay in his seven sturdy sons and five daughters:

I. Asa; born 1760.

II. Samuel, (No. 2.;) born July 26, 1761; came to Orwell, N. Y.

III. Abel, IV. Nathan, V. John, VI. Horace. The last four with Asa, settled in Vermont.

VII. Ozni, had three sons, William, Shubel and Ozui; settled in Houndsfield, Jefferson county, N. Y.

VIII. Annie, married Whitehouse. IX. Mary, married Good-enough. These two settled in Willington, Conn.

X. Rebecca, married Davis, settled in Adams, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

XI. Eunice, married an Eastman and settled in Vermont. In 1774, he moved to Vermont, leaving in Willington several of his older children, including Samuel, No. 2, (already mentioned as marrying Hannah Whiton,) one of the pioneers in Orwell.

He was bound to one Captain Parsons, a rich, hard man who

thought scanty clothing, light food and hard work good for boys. He was to have board, clothing and three months' schooling in winter, and a small sum of money when 21 years of age. Being bound out meant something in those days. The history of one day taken from his lips will serve as a sample of that three years' drill with Capt. Parsons. Up in early morning, at or before call, out to barn to do chores promptly, then in to eat a piece of bread and bowl of bean porridge. If enough, well, if not, just as well; not sit a minute, out to woodpile to cut and split wood until school time, then off. No dinner but apples, straight home, evening chores and woodpile until dark, then chunk of rye and indian bread and very small piece of skim cheese, to "smell of," they told him, and, said he, "I thought I must do it." If he had lived a life of ease and pleasure, the name of Stowell had never been known in Orwell. That three years' drill taught him energy, activity and self-denial. It fitted him to endure the hardships of the soldier's life that lay just before him. The British had landed upon our shores, blood had been shed, battles fought and Independence declared. The "battle cry of freedom" and call to arms were sounding through the land. Bound boys were free if they enlisted. He had a double motive, freedom for himself and country. So at 16, he marched away to what was to him, through life, the sweetest of all music, the fife and drum. He served for five years in the Revolution, first enlisting in the Connecticut militia, and then in the regular army. He was in seven or eight important battles, and followed the fortunes of General Washington, for the last three years, through New York, New Jersey and Virginia. He knew all about the suffering, cold, hunger and sickness in winter quarters at Morristown and White Plains. He crossed the Delaware with Washington that cold December night, went south into Virginia, was the first man upon the first redoubt taken at Yorktown, the last battle of the Revolution, where Cornwallis surrendered. It was a glorious day for him and the rest, when they formed two lines, and Cornwallis, with his officers and men, marched through and laid down their arms at Washington's feet to the sound of the British march, and then of "Yankee Doodle." To him it was freedom in a double sense, for he was just twenty-one. He was everywhere a prompt, efficient, faithful soldier, and was twice promoted for bravery. He was honorably discharged January 1, 1784, by General Knox, Commander of his Division.

Copy of the Discharge:

BY THE HONORABLE

MAJOR GENERAL KNOX,

Commanding the AMERICAN FORCES on Hudson's River.

Samuel Stowell, Sergeant,

in the Corps of Connecticut troops,

being enlisted for Three Years, is hereby Honorably Discharged from the Service of the United States. Given in the State of New York, the first day of January, 1784.

T. KNOX, Major General.

By the General's Command, McDOWGHY, A. D. Camp.

Registered in the Books of the Regiment.

He received his pay in continental money, then almost worthless, and, on his way home, unable to get change, he paid \$50 of it for a meal. He was married the year of his discharge to Eunice Crocker, and by her, had one son:

I. Orrin; born June 10, 1785; died Dec. 4, 1847.

At 23 he was a widower, and soon after married Hannah Whiton (already mentioned.) They had four sons and four daughters:

II. Eunice; born March 16, 1788; died Dec. 26, 1867.

III. Elijah; born March 27, 1789; died July 23, 1861.

IV. Samuel; born July 26, 1791; died June 18, 1885.

V. Hannah; born June 24, 1793; died Aug. 4, 1864.

VI. Elon; born Sept. 20, 1796; died June 13, 1867.

VII. Apphia; born Nov. 12, 1798; died July 1, 1877.

VIII. Almena; born Dec. 25, 1800; died June 2, 1838.

IX. Florilla; born Sept. 29, 1802; died July 15, 1805.

It may be noticed, as an interesting fact, that the period of time from the birth of his eldest child, Orrin, to the death of his last surviving child, Samuel, was just one hundred years and eight days; so that the life of that family of brothers and sisters covered a century.

Samuel Stowell had settled upon a rocky New England farm, which furnished but a scanty livelihood; and as his sons grew up, one by one, they left Willington, and came to seek homes and fortunes in the almost untrodden wilderness, which became, later, the township of Orwell.

Orrin, the oldest, came to Jefferson county about 1807 to visit his uncle, Ozni Stowell. Being pleased with the new country, he shortly after settled upon what was afterwards known as the "Dunlap Stand," on the Ridge Road, Richland. From an old

letter written by him while there, we make the following extracts,

*"Honored Parents:—*I have just had the great pleasure of reading your letter. * * I write to let you know that I am well suited with the country in which I now reside. Will inform you of my circumstances at present. I am now in possession of a piece of land of 73 acres, which is very valuable, on the public road from Albany and Utica to Sacketts Harbor, an excellent place for a public house. I pay \$4.50 per acre. I have always got a good living as yet. I own a good yoke of oxen, and two good cows. I had almost forgot to tell you, that, two years ago, I had the misfortune to break my shoulder by the fall of a tree, which is some damage to me now in some sorts of work, but I think, if I have my health, I shall do yet. I have three children, Eunice, Samuel and William." After declaring himself and family well, and in good spirits, and giving a cordial invitation to his father and brothers to come and settle in this country, he closes thus:

"Richland the 12th of March, 1814,

the State of New York,

the County of Onidea,

in the woods of Lake Ontario."

OREN STOWELL,

LOVISA STOWELL.

Probably the above letter had much to do with bringing the rest of the family into Orwell. In the following year, 1815, Elijah moved up, and the year after, his brother, Samuel, arrived and soon after settled upon the farm where he resided till his death in 1885. In March, 1825, in answer to letters of inquiry from his father and brother, Elon, still in Connecticut, as to land and prospects here, he wrote as follows: * * "There is a farm about three-fourths of a mile north of me lying on the main road leading through the town, of fifty acres, with about thirty acres of improvements, and an oldish frame house thereon that is quite comfortable for a family, and a very good barn, 20x30, which I think will suit you. The farm is almost entirely level, and very well watered, and there is quite a chance for getting in spring crops. You can have that farm, if it suits you, and turn out one two-horse wagon towards it. [His brother, Elon Stowell was there making wagons in Connecticut.] The man asks five hundred dollars for it, but I think it can be purchased for less, perhaps four hundred dollars. There is plenty of wild land joining the farm not taken up, at four dollars per acre on credit; but for pay down it might be purchased for considerable less; I think altogether likely

for three dollars per acre. The price of wild land is according to the situation \$2.50 to \$4.50 per acre on credit. * * If you should purchase that farm I would advise you to come as early in the spring as you can conveniently on account of getting in the crops. * * The best glass is \$3.00 per box; nails 8 cents per pound by the quantity; hollow ware as cheap as in Connecticut, five pail kettles are \$4, barter pay, to be had 6 miles distance. Provisions plenty, wheat 75 cents per bushel, corn and rye 50 cents, pork not high. Axes \$2 apiece. There was the largest crop of wheat raised I ever knew, the year past. We have not had snow enough the year past to get our firewood, nor much last winter. If you want to buy the farm I have described, you can have a house to move into this spring if you choose. You can get land cleared for sowing at \$10 per acre. We are all in health, so I conclude by subscribing myself your son, Samuel Stowell, Orwell, February 30, 1825."

They came up, as advised, early in the spring of 1825. Elon purchased, of Jabez H. Gilbert, the farm described in above letter and built a house upon it. He also built Gilbert's saw mill, lately known as the Castor mill. His father, Samuel Stowell, (No. 2.) was still uncertain as to the desirability of settling in Orwell, as the following quaint letter, written to his wife, Hannah, will show. It also gives an interesting account of the general condition at that time, and is characteristic of the writer's turn of mind.

"I now set down to write a few lines to inform you that we are all well and hope that through the Divine goodness of God these lines will find you and the rest of our dear family enjoying the same blessing. I must inform you that it is very sickly in these parts, chiefly confined to children. There has been three deaths in the place since I came here. It is, in these parts, a cold land as respects religion. They are very indifferent, cold and stupid, careless and inattentive. There is a Methodist that preaches one sermon once every third Sunday, one sermon in a day. There are three members of the standing order in the settlement, two of them females. I can't find out but two praying families in this settlement. There is a settlement three miles distant, that has six or seven members of the church. [Pekin.] They assemble on Sundays, but don't have any preaching. There are plenty of Universilers, but I trust that they will do me no harm. The times are quite different here from what they were in Willington, when I came away. Wish you to write of your feelings together with

the rest of our dear family, whether you and they would wish to come, or stay in Connecticut. The land is good; we can cut hay enough to winter a span of horses this season. Wish you to write your mind in full as soon as you receive this, that I may know how to order my affairs. I don't see any prospect of any regulated society being formed any more than when we were there three years ago. There is a church and settled minister at six miles half the time, and seven miles the other half the time. Wish to consult all feelings for our everlasting good and happiness. We have not long to stay here. This from your affectionate husband.

SAMUEL STOWELL.

To my beloved wife Hannah Stowell, Orwell, July 9, 1825.

Notwithstanding all disadvantages, including the advanced age of himself and wife, they could not forget that all their sons were here, and they finally decided to leave their old home and its surroundings, and become residents of the new country. Within the year they moved into Orwell, occupying the farm already purchased by Elon, he being still unmarried. Samuel Stowell's wife, Hannah, died Nov. 4, 1829, aged 69 years. He lived twenty years after her death, dying Jan. 27, 1850. He left about 150 descendants in the town of Orwell, and saw his children to the fifth generation. He was a man of Christian integrity and sterling worth. Nothing so stirred the depths of his nature as a mean or dishonest act. His record is one of which his descendants may justly be proud. Truly, he "fought a good fight." He and Allen Gilbert, father of Jabez, are the only Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Orwell cemetery.

Among the many interesting incidents of his life in camp and field, we select the following extract from the Sunday School Times, of Feb. 22, 1878:

"When the army was again encamped near Morristown in the winter of 1779-80, the headquarters of the Commander-in-chief was at the fine mansion of the Ford family, three-fourths of a mile from the village green. That mansion, built of brick and covered with plank, is unaltered in appearance. It has been purchased for preservation by some patriotic citizens of New Jersey. There Mrs. Washington spent a winter with her husband. General Schuyler and his family resided near by, and the charms of his daughter, Elizabeth, captivated the heart of young Colonel Alexander Hamilton, of Washington's staff. They were affianced, and spent many evenings together. On one of the occasions, when returning to headquarters, Hamilton had forgotten the

countersign, and the faithful sentinel, who knew him, would not let him pass. Master Ford, then fourteen years old, who had been to the village, and had the word, had just passed the guard. Hamilton recognized him in the gloom, and calling him aside, procured the countersign, gave it, and was allowed to pass. "The charms of Miss Schuyler," said Master Ford, to me, when he was eighty years old, "had driven the countersign out of Hamilton's head." Samuel Stowell was the "faithful sentinel" referred to, and knew Colonel Hamilton well, being in his regiment. As the colonel came up, he called for the countersign; Hamilton said frankly, "I have forgotten it, but it is all right. You know me." "No, sir; I don't know you." "Why you *do* know me, I'm your colonel. Let me pass." "I know my duty better. I know no man that can't give the countersign." Hamilton was obliged to turn back, as above stated. In relating the story, Stowell used to say, "I did not know but I should be called to an account next day, but I knew I had done my duty as a soldier." However, the only token of displeasure was a slight scowl as he met his colonel's eye next day while on parade.

Children of Samuel Stowell, No. 2, and Hannah Whiton Stowell, his wife: I. Orrin, m. Lovisa Kilburn, Cambridge, N.Y.; children, 1, Eunice, 2, Samuel D., 3, William, 4, John N., 5, Laura, 6, Jane, 7, Allen, 8, Linus, 9, Hiram, 10, Albert. Last three died in the army. II. Eunice, married Jason Smith, of Randolph, Vt. Children, Marcus, born 1814, died 1882; William, born 1816, died Oct. 7, 1848. At her husband's death she married Dea. Amasa Carpenter, of Sandy Creek, N. Y. Children, Maria, born December, 1828, died August 27, 1885. III. Elijah, married Celenda Williams, of Willington, Ct. Children, 1, Caroline, 2, Marcus, 3, Matilda, 4, Almira, 5, Cyrus, 6, Hannah, 7, Susan. IV. Samuel, No. 3, married Jane Kilburn of Cambridge, N. Y. Children, 1, Mary, 2, Austin, 3, Nelson, 4, Sabra, 5, Edwin, 6, Harriet, 7, Henry, 8, Milo, 9, Lydia Ann. All the children settled in Orwell except Harriet, who married D. D. Ashley and settled in Centreville, Mich. Children, Ella and W. Irving. V. Apphia, married Calvin White, of Sandy Creek. Children, 1, Charles, 2, Gates, 3, Lorette, 4, George, 5, Delia, 6, Kate, 7, Cornelius, 8, Francis, 9, Louisa. The girls were teachers. George is an architect, civil engineer and a large contractor. VI. Hannah; never married. She was a constant reader, especially of the Bible. She read it through before she was seven years old, and after that time, made a practice of reading it through at least once every year

during life. She died at the age of seventy-one and had probably read the entire Bible through by course not less than seventy times. VII. Almena; never married. She died in 1838 from the effects of burns caused by her clothing accidentally taking fire. VIII. Elon.

Elon Stowell, father of Amelia Stowell, to whom we now come, was the fourth son of Samuel Stowell, No. 2. In the spring of 1826, leaving his team for his father's use, he returned to Connecticut, walking the entire distance, as it was too early for the canal boats to run. He spent the next four years in wagon and machine shops in Stafford and vicinity. He was a skilful workman and commanded large wages. June 6, 1828, he married Abigail Anderson, of Willington, Conn. His wife's paternal ancestors came from Scotland. George, Robert and Thomas Anderson came to this country and settled in Willington about 1740. One of them, George, about 1745, married Abigail Scott, a woman of deep religious nature, and a near relative of Rev. Orange Scott, one of the founders of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Children of George and Abigail Anderson:

I. Calvin, who settled in Onondaga county, N. Y.

II. William, who settled in Walpole, Vt.

III. Luther, who married Sally Lillibridge, and settled in Mansfield, Conn. Children of Luther: Luther C., who married a Goodwin and now lives in Burlington, Wis. Dwight S., married Eunice Freeman Storrs and lives in Mansfield, Conn., on the old farm. Sarepta. Salome.

IV. Lemuel, who settled in Unadilla, N. Y.

V. Jerusha.

VI. Ruby, married a Fenton.

VII. Abigail.

VIII. John.

IX. Thomas, born June 24, 1758, died March 30, 1835. Thomas married Alice Whitmore Feb. 23, 1792. Her father, Jacob Whitmore, came from England about 1750 and settled in Killingly, Conn. He married Hannah Brown about 1752. She belonged to the family of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, whose "soul is marching on."

Children of Jacob and Hannah Whitmore:

I. Francis, who settled in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y.

II. John.

III. Roswell, who married a Storrs and was, during life, a settled pastor in his native town, Killingly.

IV. Tamar, who married a Newton and was the mother of Jotham Newton, of Sandy Creek, and of Harmony, afterwards Mrs. Wm. Baker, of Richland.

V. Alice. Born April 21, 1768, died Sept. 18, 1865. As already stated, she married Thomas Anderson, a soldier of the Revolution. He inherited many traits from his Scottish ancestors. Was hardy, active, honest and industrious, as he had need to be to provide for his thirteen children on his hard, rocky New England farm. The first death in the family was that of his thirteenth child, who died in infancy. At that time none of the family were professing Christians. Soon after its death the oldest daughter, Sylenda, dreamed that she went to Heaven and saw the child in its grandmother's arms. She also saw the Lord, who told her that if her father would set up the family altar they would all be converted. He was "not disobedient unto the heavenly vision," and began to cry, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." "He is faithful that hath promised," and He brought them all, one by one, into the fold. He was a devoted and happy Christian to the close of his life, March 30, 1835. When dying he called his daughter, Sylenda, and said to her, "Sylenda, whatever else you do, don't let the family altar go down," and said she, forty years later, "I never have. I never married and have always been glad I didn't, for the Lord has always taken care of me, and if anything was going to happen he always let me know." His wife, Alice, lived to the advanced age of 97 years and 5 months, dying Sept. 18, 1865.

Children of Thomas and Alice Anderson:

I. Lester; born Jan. 31, 1793, married Polly Howard, of Union, Ct.; died 1880. Was a farmer. Children: 1. Pama; 2. Abner; 3. Roxy; 4. Mary; 5. Willard; 6. Philander; 7. Julia; 8. Eliza.

II. Alfred; born July 5, 1794. He never married. Was a successful teacher and an earnest working Christian.

III. Sylenda; born May 27, 1796, never married. Was a woman of strongly-marked individuality and fervent piety.

IV. Hannah; born May 20, 1797, married Edmund Conant, of Mansfield, Ct.; died Oct. 3, 1866. Children: 1. Fielder; 2. Julius; 3. Marilla; 4. William.

V. Abigail; born May 20, 1797, died Feb. 5, 1870; married Elon Stowell, of Willington, Ct. (See hereafter.)

VI. Jacob; born Nov. 5, 1798, married Julia Rockwell, of Stafford; died Nov. 17, 1833. Was a merchant. Children: 1. May; 2. Clinton; 3. Julius; 4. Frank. The latter moved to Vermont,

and was for time a member of its state assembly. Was afterwards a banker in Springfield, Mass.

VII. Ira; born Jan. 26, 1799, died Apr. 6, 1814.

VIII. Otis; born Apr. 31, 1800. Moved to Orwell and married Emily Groat, of that place. Finally settled in Sandy Creek. Children: Delos and Mary.

IX. Lora; born Dec. 24, 1802, married Lucius Aborn, of Ellington, Ct. Children: Lucius, Lora, Martha.

X. George; born Apr. 24, 1804, married Fear Staunton; died Sept. 1, 1862. Children: Letitia and Alfred.

XI. Alice; born Apr. 15, 1806, married Nathaniel Dimmick, of Ellington, Ct. Removed first to Claridon, Ohio, and then to Montville, Geauga county, Ohio.

XII. Thomas; born Dec. 30, 1807, married Sarah Goodnell, and for his second wife, Maria Nelson. Lives upon the old homestead in Willington.

XIII. Willard; born May 15, 1809; died Apr. 1, 1810.

In September, 1830, Elon and Abigail Stowell moved to Orwell, bringing their household goods in wagons. The journey of three hundred miles occupied a week. They settled upon the farm previously purchased by Elon, and occupied it during life. In the new country, his mechanical skill was brought into constant requisition. He was a carpenter and joiner, wheelwright, furniture and wagon-maker. He turned his skilful hand to all kinds of mechanical labor. Not a few buildings still standing in Orwell and adjoining towns, attest the quality of his work. He built, among others, the house now standing on what was known as the "old Houghton farm," in Orwell, and that on the "Burkett farm" in Redfield, now owned by James Petrie. Soon after coming here, he built the Orwell gristmill for Reuben Salisbury, familiarly known as "Deacon Reuben."

Mr. Salisbury, having an active interest in all matters pertaining to religious work, consulted him as to the propriety of holding a series of meetings in the structure, and asked him to defer the completion of the work for that purpose, to which he willingly assented. As there was no church and but three small school houses in the town, new buildings of more than usual size were frequently utilized for special meetings. Mr. S. engaged the services of a Baptist minister, named Freeman, from Ellisburgh. As a result of the revival which followed, a Baptist church was formed and a meeting house built upon one corner of Dea. Salisbury's land,

almost opposite John Beadle's late residence. This was about 1835. In a few years the town out-grew the meeting house, and when special services, as quarterly meetings or funerals were held, it was too small to seat comfortably all who attended, and sometimes there was not standing room within. On one of these occasions some one, weary of standing dropped down upon John Beadle's lap, much to his annoyance. On the following day, as Dea. Stowell was working in his shop, Mr. Beadle entered, saying: "Good morning, Deacon, I have important business on hand to-day." "Ah, what now." "We are going to have a new meeting house where every one can have a seat of his own. I ain't going to meeting any more to be sot on." "Now," he continued as he drew a paper from his pocket, "such a house as we want to build will cost \$2000. I know the circumstances of every man in this town, and just how much he is able to give. I have made out a list of ten men who can give \$100, ten who can give \$50, ten who can give \$10 and ten who can give \$5. Now," said he with a forcible gesture, "every man has got to pay the sum opposite his name or I'll abuse him. I went right home from meeting yesterday and figured it out. Now the right place to begin is in the church, so I come to you first. I can pay \$200 and not hurt me any, and anyhow, I won't be out of pocket much, for my farm will be worth more. Besides it will give an air of respectability to the town. Now you can't really afford to give more than \$100, but considering your interest in such matters and your position in the church, I knew you would give an extra \$50 if necessary. That will just make out the sum." The Deacon heartily assented to the project, as it had long lain near his heart. Other parties were seen and the money pledged in a short time, and the result was the Orwell Union church. It was built in 1843 and cost \$1,963, a close approximation to the sum estimated by Mr. Beadle.

Soon after coming to Orwell, Elon Stowell was ordained deacon in the Presbyterian church afterwards Congregational, and held that office during life. He was a man of strict integrity and scrupulously punctual in meeting all business engagements, as the following incident shows. He had a note fall due at Ellisburgh in the very midst of one of the terrible snow storms so well known to the inhabitants of Orwell. The morning of that day the storm was still raging, and of course, no attempt had yet been made to go through. He harnessed a horse, and, starting out, "broke roads" from Orwell to Ellisburgh, reaching his destination about

sun-down. He was met by the man with, "Well, well, I didn't expect to see you to-day. Didn't suppose it possible for anyone to get here." "I never yet failed to pay a debt the day it was due," returned the Deacon, "and I am too old to being now."

He was a firm believer in the faith, principles and institutions peculiar to New England. He was a man of large social faculties, a genial and entertaining companion, given to hospitality, and liberal, even beyond his means, in sustaining the Gospel and in contributing to all enterprises having for their object the moral, intellectual or social well-being of the community. His wife was an embodiment of that charity which "thinketh no evil," and was universally beloved.

Children of Elon and Abigail Stowell:

I. Otis E.; born Mar. 24, 1829, died Apr. 10, 1865.

II. Amelia A.; born Nov. 19, 1830, married James F. Davis, Mar. 26, 1850.

III. Juliette; born Oct. 7, 1832, died Jan. 7, 1851.

Mrs. Amelia Stowell Davis is a happy illustration of the laws of hereditary descent; having inherited many moral and intellectual traits characteristic of her New England ancestors. She possesses a remarkable memory, stored with the treasures of literature. Amidst her many cares, she is still, with her children, an unwearied student in all the fields of knowledge. She has a keen interest in all the affairs of the day, especially in all moral questions. She has been an active workèr in the Sunday-school, and was for three years its superintendent. She has recently spent part of two years with her children in Oberlin, Ohio. While there, she attended many of the class-room exercises, besides the numerous literary, scientific and theological lectures. She has four children: Clayton H., Ellen A., Vinnie R., and Freelon J. (See biography of James F. Davis.)

NATHANIEL S. STOWELL.

Nathaniel S. Stowell, son of Samuel D. Stowell, was born in Orwell, July 14, 1854. His grandfather, Orrin Stowell, was in the war of 1812. He was born June 10, 1785 and died Dec. 6, 1847. His wife, Lovisa Stowell, was born June 28, 1788 and died Oct. 19, 1853. He resided in Washington county, N. Y., for some years and

while there his son, Samuel D., was born ; removed to Orwell in 1816. Samuel D. Stowell had seven children, Alvira S., Rhoda A., Henry W., Nathaniel S., Silas F., Frankie and Carrie A.. Only Rhoda and Nathaniel S. are living. N. S. Stowell married Ella J., daughter of Orsimus S. Potter, of Mannsville, Jefferson county, N. Y. They have one child, Ida M., born August 10, 1883.

A. M. DINGMAN.

A. M. Dingman was born in Russia, Herkimer county, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1837. He removed with his parents to Richland, Oswego county, about 1844, and to Orwell in 1847. He has since resided in this town. In January, 1860, he married Harriet, daughter of Elder Chase, of Boylston, and they had one child, Ezra W., March 23, 1861, and died in October, 1874. His wife died Aug. 9, 1863. February 18, 1866, he married Harriet M. Colvin, of Orwell. They had four children, Burton W., Cora A., Cordera A. and Edward H. Cordera was born in 1874 and died Dec. 28, 1879. Mr. Dingman taught school when a young man. He is a cheese maker by trade and has worked in some of the leading factories in this section. He is now engaged in farming and at present is located on the well-cultivated farm of J. F. Davis, just south of Orwell Corners.

E. R. DINGMAN.

E. R. Dingman was born in West Brunswick, Montgomery county, N. Y., August 18th, 1830. He removed with his parents to Richland in 1844, and in '47 settled in Orwell. In June, '51, he married Minerva, daughter of Asa Bragdon, of Albion. They had five children, Charles L., Lila M., Jessie M., Mary and George, all of whom are living. His wife died in April, '66, and he

then married Emaline O., widow of Morgan Duell. They had four children, Julia, Clara, Flora and Herbert, all living. Mr Dingman is a farmer living on the road leading from E. Olin's sawmill to Bennett's Bridge. (See military record.)

OWEN WESTON.

Owen Weston, son of James and Rena Weston, was born in Willington, Ct, April 12, 1827 ; removed to Orwell in 1847. December 22, 1854, he married Elmina Burch and they had two children, Herbert J. and J. B. His wife died March 4, '57, and Feb. 16, '58, he married Mary J., daughter of Richard Trenham, of Orwell. They had eight children, Isabel J., Frederick, Ada M., Anna M., Grace M., Claudia B., Richard O., and Owen H. The latter died June 4, 1867. Mr. Weston's farm is located on the Orwell and Redfield road, one-half mile east of Orwell Corners.

ERWIN S. BEECHER

Erwin S. Beecher, youngest son of William and Celia Beecher, was born in Orwell, N. Y., May 19, 1848. His parents settled in Orwell about 1837. He attended school at Pulaski Academy and a'so took a course in the Business College at Poughkeepsie, graduating from the latter place in March, 1865. After his return to Orwell he was engaged exclusively in lumber business until 1879, when he engaged in mercantile business. He was elected justice of the peace for the town of Orwell in 1880 and supervisor in 1886. His place of business is located on Main street, Orwell, where can be found a full line of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, crockery, glass and tin ware, in fact everything which can be found in a country store.

G. O. OLMSTEAD.

G. O. Olmstead, son of O. B. and Elizabeth Olmstead, was born in Orwell, June 5, 1848. Feb. 3, 1869, he married Theresa, daughter of Weaver and Mary Ann Snyder, of Boylston, N. Y. She was born Nov. 24, '53, died July 31, 1876, leaving two children, Samuel J., born June 21, 1872, and Etta, born June 7, 1875, died May 3, 1884. In March, 1877, he married Mary A., daughter of J. N. and Sarah Ann Stowell, of Orwell. They have one child, Ruth, born March 27, 1886. Mr. Olmstead resides in the village of Orwell, on the Orwell and Red-field road. He owns a farm of 130 acres in Vorea, now occupied by Joseph Bammert.

HORACE G. WOODARD.

Horace G. Woodard, son of Horace and Margarett Woodard, was born in Williamstown, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1859. He has one sister, Ella, born April 5, 1859, married Richard Sloan, of Canajoharie, N. Y., January 1885, and they have one child. Mr. Woodard came to Orwell, March 30, 1874. He is an industrious young man of good habits. Is at present employed by G. O. Olmstead.

W. F. CUSHMAN.

W. F. Cushman, son of John and Ann Cushman, was born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vt., May 7, 1819. His father, John Cushman, was a native of Vermont and was born July 2, 1771. Nov. 17, 1791, he married Ann Fuller. They had sixteen children, four of whom are living. John Cushman died Aug. 10, 1855, and his

wife, May 30, 1845. W. F. Cushman removed to Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., with his parents in 1824. Sept. 6, 1843, he married Catherine, daughter of Frederick Burkett. They had two children; Mary E., born March 3, 1847, and Retta L., born Jan. 16, 1844, died Oct. 19, 1885. The latter was an invalid for 23 years and was never able to sit up during all that time. Her patience and cheerfulness in all her sufferings were remarkable. She was a model of industry and made the most beautiful fancy work in all designs, both useful and ornamental. Mr. Cushman settled in Orwell, upon the place he now occupies, Nov. 6, 1848. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade.

RALPH PRATT.

Ralph Pratt, son of Daniel and Almeda Pratt, was born in Orwell, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1849. His parents were natives of Rome, N. Y., and removed to Orwell in 1837. They located on a portion of the farm now owned by Isaac Bennett. They had four children: Ella, Flora, Foster and Ralph. Flora died in April, 1872. The others are living. Mrs. Pratt died March, 1859, and Daniel Pratt married Sylvia Cronk, of Sandy Creek, in 1861. They had one son, Daniel S. June 26, 1873, Ralph Pratt married Letta Marsh. She died December 6, 1873, and Feb. 3, 1876, he married Ella Montague. They have four children, Harvey J., Ralph B., Robert G. and Foster F. All are living. In 1880, Mr. Pratt commenced the manufacture of cheese boxes at Molino and continued the business until 1884. In November, 1886, he purchased the saw mill and cheese box factory of John Washburn in Orwell. He employs nine men in and about the shop. The excellent water power with steam power on the first floor, enables him to carry on

business at all seasons of the year. The capacity of the mill is 1000 boxes per day.

FOSTER PRATT.

Foster Pratt, son of Daniel and Almeda Pratt, who settled in Orwell, N. Y., about 1837, was born in Orwell, Jan. 10, 1853. April 15, 1870, he married E. O. Marsh, and they have had six children, Almeda M., Heman F., Frank P., Letta F., Ella M. and Ada V., all living. He is a Republican and was elected excise commissioner for full term on the no-license ticket in 1885.

LUCIUS H. BEADLE.

Lucius H. Beadle, son of Amos and Maria Beadle, was born in Orwell, June 23, 1849. March 1, 1872, he married Mary, daughter of Charles and Julia Loomis. She died Sept. 21, 1877, and March 16, 1879, he married Emma, only daughter of Orson Loomis, and now resides with his father-in-law.

ORSON LOOMIS.

Orson Loomis, son of Henry and Ann Loomis, was born in Lee, Oneida county, Nov. 15, 1824. Henry Loomis died in 1831, and his wife, Ann, Aug. 2, 1884. They had five children, Charles, Orson, Betsey, Ann and Henry. The latter two are dead. June 3, 1855, Orson Loomis married Almira Stowell, daughter of Elijah Stowell. His farm is located in the northwest corner of Orwell.

NORMAN HALL.

Norman Hall, son of Haygood and Mary B. Hall, was born in Newport, Herkimer county, March 28, 1824.

He was one of eleven children, Mary, Olive, Anna, Lyman, Norman, Martha, Margarette, George, Charles, Hannah and Frank. All are living but Mary and Margarette. Feb. 27, 1847, he married Kate, daughter of John and Mary Christman of Montgomery county. They have had four children, Charles, Nora, Francis M. and Carrie L. The last two died young. Mr. Hall settled in Orwell about 1850, locating on the farm now owned by Jacob Woolever.

CHARLES HALL.

Charles Hall, son of Norman and Nancy Hall, was born in Orwell, Aug. 14, 1854. His parents were early settlers in town and occupied the farm now owned by Jacob Woolever. He married Alferetta Hilton and they have three children: Merritt, Clarence and Ray, all of whom are living. Mr. Hall's farm is located on the Orwell and Williamstown road in the eastern part of the town.

EDWARD W. NEAR.

Edward W. Near, son of James and Betsey Near, was born in Western, Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1835. He came to Orwell in 1850. July 3, 1858, he married Harriet A. Near. They have six children, three of whom are living. Mr. Near is a blacksmith by trade and followed that business until about 1865, when he commenced his present occupation, farming. His farm is located on the road leading from Molino to Bennett's bridge. (See military record.)

JUDSON C. COLE.

Judson C. Cole, son of William Cole, was born in Orwell, Sept. 15, 1851. His parents removed from

Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, and settled in Orwell on the farm occupied by Horace Hilton.

William Cole, was born in Saratoga, Jan. 25, 1805. Nov. 29, 1833, he married Hannah Ward. They had eleven children: Lyman, James W., Willis H., Harrison, Harriet L., L. J., Albert L., Judson C., Julius B., Eva L. and Lewis V.

Judson Cole remains on the old homestead located in the southwest corner of Orwell. The west line of his farm borders on Richland.

GILL H. BENNETT.

Gill H. Bennett, son of Isaac and Helen M. Bennett, was born in Orwell, Aug. 17, 1853. He married Nettie J., daughter of Nathaniel and Judith Lewis of Adams, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1875. She was born in Orwell, Oct. 7, 1854. They have two children: Helen D. and Charles C., both living. Mr. Bennett now resides on the old homestead, where he carries on an extensive farming and dairying business. His farm is located on the road leading from Sand Bank to Henderson's mill, in the south part of the town.

H. S. DAVIS.

H. S. Davis was born in Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1849. His grandfather, Ichabod Davis, was appointed Ensign for Oneida county, by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, June 20, 1808, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 27th regiment of N. Y. state, Apr. 24, 1818. He was in the war of 1812 and '13. H. S. Davis removed with his parents to Orwell, March, 1853, and settled near where he now lives. June 24, 1884, he married Cora E., daughter of M. D. Richardson, of Mexico, N. Y. They have had four children: Lelia M., born

Dec. 22, 1876, died Sept. 17, 1878, Hattie R., Seymour H. and Blanche.

MINARD D. WHITE.

Minard D. White, son of Alfred and Catherine White, was born in Sandy Creek in 1832. His father was born in 1774, and married Sally Linnet in 1808. About '16 he removed to Sandy Creek. His wife died, Aug. 29, '28, leaving seven children. He married a second wife, Catherine Decker, and they had five children. Of his twelve children, ten are still living. Minard D. White moved from Sandy Creek to Orwell in '53. Since that time he has been a farmer. He is a democrat, and has been elected collector of the town for three successive terms.

H. D. WARDWELL.

H. D. Wardwell, son of Martin B. Wardwell, was born in Orwell, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1852. Feb. 23, '76, he married Ida, daughter of Nelson Burch of Orwell. They have two children, Clarence F. and Mattie L., both living. (See military record for Martin B.)

W. F. MINER.

W. F. Miner was born in Orwell, Dec. 18, 1854. His father, Samuel B., and grandfather, Ichabod Miner, settled in Orwell about '33, on the farm now owned by Aiden Potter. All the Miners now living in the western part of Orwell are descendants of Ichabod Miner, who is still living at Pineville in the town of Albion. In June, 1881, W. F. Miner married Ada M., daughter of Owen Weston of Orwell, and they have three children; Effie B., Zilla, Charles W., all living. Mr. Miner's farm is

located on the road leading from the Orwell and Pekin road on the north, to the Orwell and Sand Bank road on the south.

WILLIAM H. LATTIMER.

William H. Lattimer, son of John and Sabra Lattimer, was born in Orwell, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1854. His father was a native of Ireland, but of English descent. He emigrated to this country and settled in Orwell about 1849 upon the farm now occupied by Richard Greenfield, on the east side of the Chateaugay and Vorea road, about three miles northeast of Orwell Corners. In Oct., 1850, he married Sabra, daughter of Samuel and Jane Stowell. They have five children: Lila A., William H., Mary Ella, Frank N. and Milo. Milo died in 1863, and Ella, July 1, '78. John Lattimer died May, 10, '72, and his wife, Sabra, Oct. 7, '79. Jan. 1, 1880, William H. Lattimer married Georgia, daughter of George F. Woodbury of Orwell. They have four children: Clara E., John, Harry and George W., all living. He is a carpenter and builder, having served his time with the late William H. Howlett, of Sandy Creek. In '73 he started in business with H. Stowell. They dissolved partnership in '83, and he erected the shop he now occupies on Church street. At the present time, his business is among the representative industries of this section. He makes a specialty of manufacturing doors, sash, blinds, etc., and in making contracts; is prepared to furnish every article required for the erection of a building.

JOSEPH J. WAGGONER.

Joseph J. Waggoner, son of Joseph and Ann Waggoner, was born in Orwell, Apr. 20, '54. Nov. 30, '84, he mar-

ried Arrinda, daughter of Joseph Bammert, of Orwell. They have one child, Alfred M. Mr. Waggoner's farm is located on the north side of the Vcrea and Boylston road.

A. B. WOOLEVER.

A. B. Woolever, son of Benjamin and Angelina Woolever, was born in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1853. His parents removed to Orwell in '55 and settled in the extreme eastern part of the town, known as the Pine Meadows. They had five children, four of whom are dead. A. B. Woolever married Josephine M. Austin, of Sand Bank, Dec. 23, '76. He is a democrat and was elected town clerk of Orwell in 1880. He is an engineer, and acted as foreman in the tannery of Lane, Pierce & Company in Orwell for several years.

M. D. GORTON.

M. D. Gorton was born in Orwell, N. Y., July 11, 1855. His father, Daniel Gorton, was an early settler in the town of Orwell, and located in the vicinity of the Chateaugay school-house. Daniel Gorton had four children, Judson, Morris D., Arthur and Edson, all living but Arthur, who died Nov. 2, 1883. Jan. 31, 1883, M. D. Gorton married Lora Wing. They have one daughter. His farm is located in the northwest part of the town of Orwell.

HEZEKIAH E. MATTISON.

Hezekiah E. Mattison was born in Otsego county, N. Y., April 26, 1832. He removed to Albion with his parents in 1846. Nov. 25, 1856, he married Celestia, daughter of David and Laura Hollis and settled in Orwell the same year on the farm now owned by O. E. Weed, about one mile east of Orwell Corners. In March, 1866, he bought the farm he now occupies, which is located on the road

leading from E. Olin's saw mill to Bennett's bridge, in the s. w. part of the town. He has three children, Anice S., Laura E. and David B., all of whom are living.

THOMAS C. McKENNA.

Thomas C. McKenna, son of Christopher and Catherine McKenna, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct., 1827. His parents were natives of Ireland and emigrated to this country in 1820 and settled first in Albany and then in Canada about 1834. They had two children, James and Thomas. Thomas, the youngest, served his time at currying, which trade he followed about twenty years. He settled in Orwell, May 4, 1856, and was employed in Lewis and Weston's tannery for eight years. January 30, '67, he married Celia Olmstead. Mr. McKenna is a farmer, located on the west side of the Orwell and Redfield road, one-quarter mile from Orwell Corners.

EMORY CARPENTER.

Emory Carpenter was born in Orwell Nov. 6, 1856. His father, Artemus Carpenter, was an early settler in the town. He had eight children, seven of whom are living. Aug. 29, 1885, Emory Carpenter married Josie Fisher. The farm upon which he resides is in the extreme northwestern part of the town, lying close to the Sandy Creek line.

DEWITT CARPENTER.

Dewitt Carpenter, son of Artemus and Nancy Carpenter, was born in German Flats, Herkimer county, N. Y., June 4, 1848. His parents removed to Orwell when he was about six months old and settled on the farm now owned by Ezra Greenfield in the eastern part of town. Sept. 12, 1867, he married Abbie, daughter of Ezra Stevens. They have five children, Flora, Charles, Cora, Ralph and Lillie, all living. Mr. Carpenter is now serving his second term as justice of the peace and is commander of Post S. M. Olmstead. (See military record.)

S. W. SPRINGSTEIN.

S. W. Springsteen, son of James and Julia Ann Springsteen, was born in Greig, Lewis county, N. Y., June 21, 1842. James Spring-

steen settled in Lewis county with his parents when quite young, locating in the southern part of the county. They were among the earliest settlers in Lewis county. S. W. Springsteen married E. L., daughter of Alexander and Mary A. Hess, Feb. 19, '64, and they have one son, Arthur H. He removed to Orwell in '67, locating where he now lives. He is proprietor of the Orwell hotel, which he conducts with ability and profit on the temperance plan.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

James Phillips, son of Thomas and Ann Phillips, was born in Mitchellstrey, Monmouthshire, England, March 10, 1830. He was one of five children, Mary A., James, William, Anna and Elijah, three of whom are living, Mary, William and James. March 8, '52, he married Ellen, daughter of Robert and Anna Watkins, also a native of England. He emigrated to this country in June, '52, and first settled in Pulaski, N. Y. He is a blacksmith, having served his time in England. During the greater part of seven years he worked for R. L. Ingersoll. March 9, '57, he removed to Orwell and has since carried on a blacksmith business in the town. His place of business is on Church street. He has six children, William E., Anna E., James E., Amos R. and Thomas J., who was born April 1, '53, and died January, '57.

J. CHARLES POTTER.

J. Charles Potter, son of Charles and Marian Potter, was born in Wisconsin, Aug. 3, 1855, and removed to Orwell in 1857. His father settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Alex. Potter, Jan. 28, '79. They have had four children, John C., Earl H., Allen C. and Albert J. All are living except Albert. Mr. Potter is a wagon maker by trade, and carries on business in the village of Orwell.

E. G. BONNER

E. G. Bonner, son of Edward and Orpha Bonner, was born June 29, 1857, in Orwell. His father was a native of Oneida county and was one of the early settlers of Orwell. He located on the Orwell and Pekin road, on the farm now owned by Harry Beadle, and erected a blacksmith shop upon it. He followed that business until about 1862, when he took up farming and continued it until a short time before his death, March 15, 1883. May 1, 1830, he

married Orpha Burkett. They had ten children, nine of whom are living. March 25, '79, E. G. Bonner married Arvilla, daughter of Heury and Susan Loomis. They have one child, Willard H., born July 17, '80. Mr. Bonner's farm is located on a cross road between the Orwell and Molino road on the east, and Floyd cheese factory on the west, about one mile south of Orwell.

JAMES SHORE.

James Shore, son of Zachariah and Elizabeth Shore, was born in Stockport, Cheshire, England, Nov. 1, 1826. His parents were natives of England. His father died July 4, 1837, and his mother in 1868. In August, 1848, James Shore married Ann Walker, also a native of England. They had three children, Sarah, John and Jacob. Only Jacob is living. Mr. Shore emigrated to this country in 1854, and located at Lowell, Mass. In 1855 he married Ann Slater, also a native of England. In 1858 he removed to Orwell and purchased the farm he now occupies. It is located on the Pine Meadows road in the southeast part of town. He has been elected to several town offices, including road commissioner and justice of the peace.

EZRA GREENFIELD.

Ezra Greenfield, son of Richard Greenfield, was born in Orwell, Dec. 14, 1859. His father was an early settler in the town and located on the farm now owned by Edward Hardy. Ezra Greenfield married Ella, daughter of Henry King, of Williamstown, Nov. 10, 1880. His farm is located on the east side of the Chateaugay and Vorea road.

H. H. FINSTER.

Henry H. Finster, son of John and Nancy Finster, was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, Nov. 15, 1833, and was one of twelve children: Riley, George, Solomon, Elizabeth, John D., Abram B., Henry H., Margarette C., Jacob, Philip, Sherman W. and Sherwood W. The latter four are dead. Henry H. began teaching school at the age of 15 and taught 21 terms. Sept. 3, 1856, he married Francis A., daughter of Henry and Calista Beadle of Orwell. He settled in Orwell in '60. He has had four children, Ward, Minnie B., born in Aug., 1866; died May 1, 1886; Lewis H. and Jessie B., born March 22, 1870; died Nov. 29, '76. Mr. Fin-

ster is a republican and has been elected to different town offices. Has been overseer of the poor for four years, and has also been assessor and supervisor, and in 1887 justice of the peace.

The following is taken from the Northern Christian Advocate.

"Minnie B. Finster, whose death occurred May 1, 1886, was an only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Finster. She was sick but a few hours; her nearest relatives and parents, in whose home she died, had no thought of danger, when to the seemingly slight difficulty, from which she was indisposed, affected the heart, and before her brother could even be summoned from the field near by, her spirit had fled to its home on high. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Orwell, Oswego county, N. Y., with her parents. She was converted and joined the church in the spring of 1883, while the writer was preacher in charge. She was an unusually bright, active girl, and thoroughly educated. At the early age of fifteen her work of teaching began, in which she was decidedly successful. She was a fine artist and many rare pieces done in oil are found in the homes of friends to whom she presented them as souvenirs. She was companionable and joyful; she was withal a dear girl, appreciated fully by all who knew her well, and her sudden death, at the promising age of twenty-one, has spread a gloom upon the entire community. Her many friends are tearful, as they miss her everywhere. She was a member of the choir, organist in Sunday-school, was faithful to social meetings, sometimes walking a mile and back alone to attend the week day evening prayer meeting. We remember her christian fidelity and mourn not, as those who have no hope."

B. DEFORST SNYDER.

DR GEORGE W. NELSON.

Dr. George W. Nelson, son of Elijah P. and Mary Wallace Nelson, was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., April 8, 1836. His paternal grandfather, Moses Nelson, was born in 1760. He was of English descent. At the terrible Cherry Valley massacre of 1778 he and his mother were taken captive by the Indians. The Indians set out for Canada with their unhappy captives and finding that his poor mother was unable to keep up with the march they scalped her in his presence. After reaching their destination they compelled him to "run the gauntlet." The feat was frequently required of prisoners by their Indian captors. It served not

only as a test of their speed of foot and physical endurance, but of their fortitude and stout-heartedness; qualities which the Indian prized not less than strength of body. It consisted usually in requiring the captive to run a certain distance, starting from a given point. Along the path were ranged warriors armed with clubs and goads. Even squaws and children lined the course, supplied with various weapons of offense. If the captive set out without a moment's hesitation at the given signal and showed himself fleet of foot and skilful in dodging so that he succeeded in reaching the goal without serious mishap, his life was spared, but if he gave any sign of faint-heartedness or displayed physical weakness, he perished ignominiously. It is recorded that in this trial Nelson acquitted himself so bravely as to win the applause of his savage captors. After his release he enlisted in the Revolutionary army. He died in 1844, leaving ten children, five boys and five girls. His wife, who was also of English descent, survived him about one year. She was born about 1770.

Their son, Elijah Porter Nelson, was born at Plainfield, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1806. He was a farmer. Resided the greater part of his life at Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y. He married Mary Wallace, daughter of Joseph Wallace and of Scotch and German descent. He died in 1855, and his wife, who was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1806, died in 1865. They had three children:

I. William H., born in 1830. He is now a practicing physician and surgeon in Taberg, N. Y.

II. George W., born in 1836.

III. Mary Ellen, born in 1849, died in 1873.

George W. Nelson was educated at Rome Academy and Whites-town Seminary. He taught a number of terms of school in the villages of Rome, Taberg and Florence. He studied medicine and surgery with Drs. J. B. Cobb, of Rome, and W. H. Nelson, of Taberg, finishing his studies at Castleton Medical College, Vt., in 1861. The following year he practiced with his brother at Taberg. On the 8th of October, 1862, he located in Orwell, N. Y., where he has successfully practiced his profession. He is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, of the Medical Association of Central New York and of the State Medical Association. At present he is one of the coroners of Oswego county. April 12, 1865, he married Mary Ellen Bonner. She died Sept. 4, 1884, leaving one son, George.

LEWIS P. JOY.

Lewis P. Joy was born Jan. 25, 1812, in Plainfield, Hampshire county, Mass. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to the town (now city) of Northampton, Mass., where he received a common school education. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of Theodore Bartlett, a builder, as an apprentice to the business. On attaining his majority, he commenced business upon his own account, and continued the work until 1847, when ill health compelled him to relinquish it. Having in the meantime made a thorough study of the principles of architecture, he then entered the office of Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia, Penn., as an architect, and then spent several months in perfecting himself in the business. At the close of his engagement with Mr. Sloan, he opened an architect's office for himself at the corner of 3rd and Clark streets, Philadelphia. He designed and superintended the erection of many fine buildings, as school-houses and dwellings in Camden, New Jersey, and handsome county seats in Connecticut, near Long Island Sound. In 1854 he removed to Syracuse, and succeeding there beyond his expectations, he remained there until 1862, when he removed to his farm in Orwell, N. Y. Since then he has been engaged in dairy farming. He has held several town offices. In 1866 he was elected justice of the peace for four years; in 1867 he was elected commissioner of highways, and since that time has served two terms of three years each, as assessor. He is now the town clerk and is ready to record all papers pertaining to that office, and also to furnish plans and specifications for buildings in any of the various styles, from the cottage to the mansion, executed with neatness and despatch.

OTIS CROSSETT.

Otis Crossett, son of Newman and Olive Crossett, was born in Orwell, Nov. 17, 1861. He is one of ten children, five of whom are living. His parents settled in Orwell in 1858. Otis, the youngest son, married Josie, daughter of Samuel and Luzina King of Orwell. They have one child, Frank. Mr. Crossett's farm is located on the road leading from Molino to Bennett's bridge.

F. B. WOODBURY.

F. B. Woodbury was born in Albion, July 24, 1864. His

parents, George and Ann B. Woodbury, settled in Orwell in October, 1864. He started in business with his father in 1886, the firm being known as George and F. B. Woodbury. They sell dry goods groceries, boots, shoes, etc. He was appointed postmaster of Orwell, April 1, 1886.

ISRAEL B. LILLIS.

Israel B. Lillis, son of Latham and Emily Lillis, was born in Orwell, N. Y., July 14, 1864. His parents removed from Sandy Creek to Orwell in 1861 and settled on the farm now owned by Israel. Latham L. Lillis, died Sept. 14, 1884. He had five children, John, Israel, Alexander, Lela and Albert, who died Sept. 3, '83. Israel Lillis' farm is situated on the south side of the Orwell and Redfield road, about two miles east of Orwell Corners.

ALBERT C. McKINNEY.

Albert C. McKinney, son of Dwight and Mary Ann McKinney, was born in Redfield, N. Y., July 16, 1859. He moved to Orwell with his parents in '65. Oct. 3, '78, he married Nettie Stephens. They have had five children, all of whom are living except Eddie C., who was born April 30, '79; died Aug. 2, '80.

EDGAR HARDY.

Edgar Hardy was born in West Ontario, Canada, in December, 1844. He settled in Orwell in 1865. July 4, 1867, he married Ada, daughter of Richard Trenham, and widow of Philip Mann, who was in the late war. (See military record.) They had one child, Bertha. His wife died Nov. 1, 1869, and he then married Hester, widow of Edward Cummings, and had a second child, Nellie. His second wife died in 1877, and in 1879 he married Almina Hamlin, of Williamstown, N. Y. They have two children, Grace and Orla.

ALBERT HOUSE.

Albert House, son of Andrew and Elizabeth House, was born in Parish, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1836. His grandfather, Abram House, was a native of Otsego county. About 1820 he removed with his family to Parish, N. Y. He had nine children, Andrew, Joseph, David, Simon, Leonard, Norman, Conrad, Hannah and Caroline.

Andrew, the oldest, died in January, 1883.

Leonard died in the army. (See military record.)

Norman died in Chili, South America.

Albert House received an education and taught school several terms when a young man. Jan. 7, 1855, he married Julia Flanigan and they had five children, Alza, Ella, Anna, Edward and William. The latter two are dead. His wife died in May, 1872. Sept. 19, 1874, he married Anna, daughter of E. Bonner, of Orwell. They have four children, Maud, Mary, Frances and Allie, all of whom are living. Mr. House first settled in Orwell in February, 1876, where he has since conducted a drug and grocery business. The firm is at present known as House & Potter. July 1, 1879, he was appointed postmaster, which office he held until April 1, 1886, when he was succeeded by F. B. Woodbury.

WILLIAM H. DALE

William H. Dale was born in Vernon, Oneida county, March 18, 1837. His father was a blacksmith by trade and carried on an extensive business at Vernon for years. Wm. H. began farming when a young man. He enlisted in Co. C., 186th N.Y. Vols., Sept. 1, '64. He was in the battle of Petersburg, Hatch's Run and others and was discharged June 13, 1865. Dec. 9, 1868, he married Orida, daughter of Berzilla Allen. They have two children, Allen F. and Sarah H. Feb. 1, 1868, he settled in Orwell on the farm which he now occupies, in the extreme western part of Orwell.

LEWIS P. BLOUNT.

Lewis P. Blount, son of Wilber and Nancy Blount, was born in Albion, Nov. 12, 1856. His father was an early settler in Orwell, and run a saw and shingle mill, on the farm now owned and occupied by Elvin G. Potter. Nov. 5, '79, he married Jennie A., daughter of Austin and Martha Stowell, who were early settlers in town. In the spring of '84, Mr. Blount was elected collector of the town of Orwell and in '85 he was elected town clerk. He is now running a prosperous meat business in the village of Orwell.

H. F. NEWTON.

H. F. Newton, son of Ora and Julia Newton, was born in Belleville, Jefferson county, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1853. He settled in Orwell in June, '70. Dec. 27, '76, he married Rosa, daughter of John Lyon, of Redfield, N. Y. Mr. Newton is a cheese-maker by trade and

has a wide-spread reputation as being one of the best cheese-makers in this section. He has had 15 years' experience, and has worked in some of the leading factories in Belleville, Rodman, Orwell, Williamstown and New Haven. For five years he has sold organs, pianos, sewing machines, wagons, harnesses, etc., and is still successfully engaged in that business.

JAMES BAMBURY.

James Bambury, son of Robert and Asenath Bambury, was born in Somersetshire, England, Nov. 15, 1851. April 10, 1871, he married Eliza Male, also a native of England. He emigrated to this country in May, 1871, and settled in Orwell. He has six children, all living. He is a prosperous farmer and is located at present on the largest farm in Orwell. It is on the east side of the Orwell and Pekin road, about one and one-fourth miles from Orwell Corners.

ALBERT S. BARKER.

Albert S. Barker, son of James and Hannah Barker, was born in Albion, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1846. His parents moved to Orwell about '73, and at present live on the Orwell and Redfield road, about one mile east of Orwell Corners. Albert S. Barker enlisted in Co. K., 14th Reg. Heavy Artillery, Dec. 5, '63. He was in the battles of the Wilderness and of Cold Harbor, and received a slight wound at Petersburg, June 17, '64. He was afterwards in the battles of Pegram farm, Fort Haskell and others, and was discharged June 30, '65. He married Nancy A. Jones, of Albion, July 4, '65. They have six children, Oscar J., Charles W., Dora, Cora, Jennie, Albert S. J. Minnie A. died January 16, '71. Alice M. died May 12, '86. Mr. Barker has always taken an interest in politics. When twenty-one years old he was elected collector of Albion. He settled in Orwell in November, '73; was elected justice of the peace in Orwell in '78, and Justice of Sessions in '81 and '83. In '83 he was also elect-

ed justice of the peace and supervisor. He began the study of law in '81 and was admitted to the bar in January, '84. His office is now located on the second floor of the Nelson block, corner of Main and Church streets, Orwell.

CHARLES SHEELEY.

Chas. Sheeley, son of Alex. and Celinda Sheeley, who are natives of Jefferson county, was born in Dexter, that county, April 15, 1845. He married Mary, daughter of James and Hannah Barker, of Orwell, July 10, '65, and had five children, Carrie M., Nellie M., Wm. W., born January, '67, died February, '67, Jesse J., born Aug. 29, '70, died March 29, '71, and Mary P., born July 10, '84, died Feb. 24, '86. Mr. Sheeley settled in Orwell in '74. He is a republican and was elected constable of the town in 1885.

BRAINARD C. CASTOR.

Brainard C. Castor was born in Redfield, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1853. His parents, Chauncey and Martha Castor, were among the earliest settlers in Redfield. He married Ella F., daughter of Joseph K. and Phoebe N. Myers, July 3, '76. He settled in Orwell, November, '75, where he has since lived. At present he occupies the place first cleared by his father-in-law, Joseph Myers, which is located on the north side of the Orwell and Redfield road, about a mile east of Orwell Corners.

ALEXANDER H. BEAN.

Alex. H. Bean, son of Asa and Elizabeth Bean, was born in Penobscot county, Me., February, 1812. His father, who was a lawyer and merchant in that locality, died in 1813. Mrs. Elizabeth Bean died March 7, '53.

In '35, Alex., who was an only son, married Mary W. Page, also a native of Maine, and had five children, Susan E., Rebecca, John, Francis F. and Charles. His wife died January 5, 1874. Jan. 9, 1875, he married Emma J. Brown, also a native of Maine. She died February, '77. He married for his third wife, Pamela, daughter of O. B. Olmstead, late of Orwell, Dec. 12, '78. Mr. Bean first settled in Orwell in '79 and has since erected a fine two-story building on his farm, which is located on the east side of the Orwell and Sandy Creek road, about one and one-quarter miles from Orwell Corners.

EDWIN L. PEASE.

Edwin L. Pease, son of Lothrop and Sallie Pease, was born in Rockville, Ct., January 7, '42. His father was born in 1809, and in '41 married Sallie Goodwell, also a native of Connecticut. He was an extensive manufacturer of woolen goods in Rockville. Edwin Pease was one of nine children, six of whom are living. Feb. 12, 1880, he married Clare A., daughter of Truman and Betsey Salisbury. Her father died Jan. 28, '87. Mr. Pease occupied the Salisbury homestead and is identified with church and temperance affairs. He is a republican.

EDWARD LYON.

Edward Lyon was born in Salem, Washington county, N. Y., May 26, 1858. In '61 he removed with his parents to Redfield. At the age of 14 he began teaching, and taught first in district No. 2, Redfield. In the fall of '73, he entered Whitestown Seminary and studied fall and spring terms, teaching in the winter, until he graduated in '77. In June of the same year, he entered the

classical and law department of Hamilton College and continued his studies there until he graduated from the law department in '80, as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, receiving the degree of LL. B. Dec. 10, 1879, he married Anna, daughter of Hoyt and Prudence Weed, late of Orwell. They have one child, Ruby A. In 1880, Mr. Lyon commenced the practice of law in Orwell. His office is now on the second floor of the Nelson block.

CHARLES E. FORRESTER.

Charles E. Forrester, son of Saul and Ann Forrester, was born at Bradford Mills, Canada, April 16, 1844. He married Alvilda, daughter of James R. and Mary Hardie, March 23, 1864. They have had six children, Ida M., Lizzie B., Dora L., George D., Minnie A. and Alexander. The latter died in September 1867, and Minnie, July 10, 1883. Mr. Forrester settled in Orwell in 1880. Is a lumberman, and now runs the R. L. Ingersoll mill which is on the road leading from Sand Bank to Stillwater.

DEWEY SWAN.

Dewey Swan, son of Joseph and Mary Swan, was born in Moriah, Vermont, Aug. 2, 1805, and was one of two children. His parents were married in February, 1804. His father died about 1807 and he removed with his mother to Lamboro, Massachusetts, where he remained for some time with his uncle. In 1827, he married Polly, daughter of John and Anna Rounds. They had seven children, Jeanetta, Anna D., Cordelia, Daniel M., Ann E., Martin and Mason. Only Jeanette, Ann and Martin are living. His wife, Polly, died Feb. 27, 1879. Oct. 8, 1884, he married his second wife, Mrs. Mary

Sawyer, widow of Robert Sawyer who died April 20, '83.

IRA W. VAN AUKEN.

Ira W. Van Auken was born in Boylston, N. Y., May 7, 1843. He enlisted in Company G., 184th Infantry, N. Y. Volunteers, Sept. 16, 1864. Was discharged in the summer of 1865. Nov. 15, '67, he married Helen Mead, of Boylston. They have one child, Nettie. Mr. Van Auken settled in Orwell in the fall of '85, and is now occupying the farm owned by Perry Bartlett in the north part of the town.

M. T. LA ROUCHE.

M. T. LaRouche was born in Napanee, Ontario, March 20, 1861. He removed to Williamstown, N. Y., with his parents in '63. He received an education and at the age of seventeen began clerking. He has been employed by the leading dry goods merchants in Troy, N. Y., and Waterbury, Connecticut. Aug. 12, '86, he married Letitia E. Castle, of Williamstown, N. Y. In March, 1887, he removed to Orwell, and is now in the employ of A. E. Olmstead. He is book-keeper and has the general management of the store.

CHAPTER IV.

Number and Names of School Districts in the Town. A complete Military Record.

Number and Name of School Districts in the Town of Orwell:

District No.	1.	Potter.
"	"	2. Castor.
"	"	3. Pekin.
"	"	4. Orwell.
"	"	5. River.
"	"	6. Chateaugay.
"	"	7. Vorea.
"	"	8. Stillwater.
"	"	9. Pine Meadow.
"	"	10. New Scriba.
"	"	11. Beecherville.

MILITARY RECORD OF ORWELL.

Calvin Burch. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; mustered as 1st lieut.; wounded in 2d Bull Run battle; re-enlisted as capt. Co. G., 24th Cav.; killed before Petersburg, June 17, '64.

Nelson Burch. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 25, '63; discharged with regt., June 12, '65.

Allen M. Campbell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged for disability, Dec. 9, '62.

William H. Reamar. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; discharged Feb. 23, '62, on account of wounds received in 2d Bull Run battle.

Rowland A. Bass. Enlisted May 4, '61, in Co. G., 24th Inf.; wounded in 2d Bull Run battle, Aug. 30, '62; discharged May 29, '63.

Philo I. Bass. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; killed in 2d Bull Run battle.

Samuel J. Bass. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62; died in hospital, Aug. 12, '63.

Albert J. Potter. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged with reg't. Aug. 28, '65.

Claudius W. Rider. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '61; in battles of Bayou Teche, Port Hudson and Vermillion; discharged with reg't. Aug. 28, '65.

Lyman Houghton. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; in battles of Fredericksburg, South Mountain and 2d Bull Run; killed at Antietam.

Marcus D. Houghton. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; in 2d Bull Run battle; discharged.

William H. Houghton. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 25, '63; died in hospital.

Allen D. Bonner. Enlisted in 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged July 15, '65.

Wellington Edgett. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; discharged with reg't, May 29, '63.

William Hollis. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; killed in 2d Bull Run battle, Aug 30, '62.

Lyman C. Kenyon. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, '64; discharged May 13, '65.

Nathan Parish. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; taken prisoner at 2d Bull Run; in battle of Chancellorsville; wounded at Gettysburg; taken prisoner in the Wilderness; discharged Feb. 8, '65.

Mason S. Parish. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 4, '61; killed in 2d Bull Run, Aug. 29, '62.

Martin J. Denison. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 1, '61; in battles of Fredricksburg and South Mountain; wounded at Antietam; discharged May 29, '63.

Franklin Mason. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Apr. 24, '61; in 2d Bull Run battle; discharged May 29, '63.

Henry Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; pro-

moted to serg't; in battles of Bisland, Port Hudson, Vermillion and Franklin; discharged Aug. 28, '65.

Henry Crawford. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62; mustered as serg't; in siege of Port Hudson and battle of Vermillion; discharged August 28, '65; died on his way home.

John J. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 4, '62; mustered as serg't; discharged Feb. 1st, '65, to accept commission in 2d Florida Cavalry.

John Burch. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; mustered as serg't; discharged with regiment, Aug. 28, '65.

Alfred Ufford. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 8, '62; mustered as corporal.

Alsom Beman. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Jonas Caswell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Irvin E. Finster. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 11, '62; in battles Bayou Teche, Port Hudson and Vermillion; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

George Haner. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; in battles Bayou Teche, Port Hudson and Vermillion; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Charles M. Myers. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 12, '62; in battle of Camp Bisland; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

George Myers. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged Aug. 28, '65.

Hiram Potter. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Albert E. Stevens. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; in battle of Camp Bisland; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Andrew J. Shear. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62; in battle of Camp Bisland; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Millis S. Samson. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; in battle Port Hudson and Bayou Teche; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Levi C. Samson. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; in battle of Bayou Teche; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Cyrus Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged with reg't, Aug. 28, '65.

Julian Ufford. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62.

Thomas Vernon. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 1, '65; discharged July 11, '65.

Orimel Olmstead. Mustered as capt., Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 25, '62; resigned Dec. 1, '62, on account of disability.

Henry F. Ackley. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 4, '62; discharged at New Orleans for disability, died on his way home.

George Clark. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged on account of disability, Jan. 23, '63.

George S. Edgett. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 4, '62; discharged at New Orleans for disability, Jan. 6, '64.

William Grinells. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged at Key West for disability, June 3, '65.

Delano Hollis. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged at Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 4, '63.

Lyman Hawkins. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; discharged for disability at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Aug. 11, '64.

Horace Parker. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62; discharged for disability at New Orleans, June 2, '63.

William Presler. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 4, '62; discharged for disability at New Orleans, April, '64.

Linus Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62; discharged for disability, Aug. 7, '64, at Fort Jefferson, Fla., died on his way home.

Clark Shear. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; promoted to corp., March 28, '63; trans. to V. R. C., April 30, '64; discharged July 12, '65.

Lewis Barnes. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 21, '64.

William C. Gordon. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62, in the siege of Port Hudson; trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 30, '64; discharged May 22, '64.

Nelson Caswell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; died at Baton Rouge, La., May 1, '63.

William Caswell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; died at New Orleans, June 23, '63.

George Damon. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 1, '62; died at Baton Rouge, Oct. 28, '63.

Amos Greenfield. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; died at New Orleans, May 19, '63.

Henry Loomis. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 9, '62; died at Carrollton, La., Jan. 27, '63.

Philip Mann. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; died at Baton Rouge, La., Apr. 20, '63.

Milo Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; died at Carrollton, La., Mch. 7, '63.

Nelson Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; died at New Orleans, Apr. 30, '63.

Albert Stowell. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, '62; died at Carrollton, La., Jan. 16, '63.

John F. Bonner. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 27, '64; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg and Appomattox; discharged May 3, '65.

George E. Stowell. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 27, '64; discharged May 30, '65.

George Damon. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 24, '64; discharged May 30, '65.

John N. Beadle. Enlisted in Co. E., 147th Inf., Aug. 21, '62; in battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg and Five Forks; promoted 1st lieut.; discharged June 7, '65.

Alfred N. Beadle. Enlisted in Co. E., 147th Inf., Aug. 21, '62; promoted to 1st lieut. and quartermaster; discharged June 7, '65.

Mason S. Myers. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 23, '61; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to 76th reg't, May 29, '63; discharged Sept. 26, '64.

Duane Damon. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 23, '61; killed in 2d Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62.

John Waggoner. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 23, '61; trans. to 76th reg't, May 29, '63; discharged Sept. 27, '64.

Henry Finster. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, '64; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg and Appomattox; discharged May 30, '65.

Dewitt Carpenter. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Feb. 23, '65; discharged Aug. 5, '65.

Dexter S. Greenfield. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Apr. 27, '61; in battles of 2nd Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville; re-enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav.; discharged Aug. 4, '65.

Gilbert Crocker. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 28, '63; wounded at Cold Harbor.

Loren B. Parker. Enlisted in Co. A., 20th Cav., July 25, '63; in battle before Petersburg; discharged Aug. 11, '65.

John Devett. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 27, '64; in battles of Hatcher's Run, and Five Forks; discharged May 30, '65.

Walter Watkins. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 23, '61; in battles of 2d Bull Run and Fredricksburg; trans. to 76th reg't, May 29, '63; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; killed before Petersburg, July 18, '63.

John Lattimer. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 9, '61; in battles of 2nd Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock and Fredricksburg; discharged May 29, '63.

Nathan Leigh. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 25, '63; died in service.

Joseph Bammert. Enlisted in Co. B., 20th Cav., Aug. 8, '63; discharged Aug. 11, '65.

Lewis Dirgee. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 4, '64; in battle of Hatcher's Run; discharged May 30, '65.

Herbert W. Myers. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, '64; in battle of Hatcher's Run; discharged June 10, '65.

Robert N. Greenfield. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 16, '61; in battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Petersburg; discharged Sept. 23, '64.

Henry J. Pennock. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Feb. 23, '65; discharged with reg't. Aug. 5, '65.

Jay M. Salisbury. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 31, '63; died at Washington, D. C., June 4, '64.

Francis M. Colvin. Enlisted in Co. I., 24th Art., Dec. 19, '63; died in service, April 6, '64.

Thomas Burns. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Jan. 4, '64; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; discharged Aug. 4, '65.

Abram Doane. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Sept. 5, '64; died at City Point, Va., Nov. 21, '64.

George W. Stearns. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 28, '63; died July 24, '64, of wounds received before Petersburg.

Charles A. Woolever. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 28, '63, in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; discharged June 17, '65.

Asa L. Bushnell. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Jan. 4, '64; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg; discharged June 28, '65.

Albert M. Beman. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 9, '61; wounded in 2d Bull Run battle; re-enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Milon Stowell. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, '64; discharged Sept. 23, '65.

Gilbert H. Curtis. Enlisted in Co. C., 147th Inf., Sept. 2, '62; in battle of Gettysburg and killed before Petersburg, June 19, '64.

Ezra Balch. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf.; died Sept. 18, '62, of wounds received in 2d Bull Run battle.

Mervin S. Olmstead. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 9, '61; died Sept. 2, '62, of wounds received in 2d Bull Run battle.

Lewis C. Sampson. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, '64; in battle of Five Forks; discharged Sept. 22, '65.

Henry A. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, '64; in battle of Five Forks; discharged Sept. 23, '65.

Orson J. Gale. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 23, '61; in battle of 2d Bull Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; discharged Oct. 12, '64.

William E. Sparks. Enlisted in Co. E., 147th Inf., Aug. 9, '62; in battle of Petersburg; discharged June 7, '65.

John S. Stillman. Mustered in 157th Inf., Sept. 23, 1862, as assistant sergeant; promoted to sergeant, 88th Inf., Jan. 5, '65; discharged July 13, '65.

Samuel J. Brown. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 27, '64; in battle of Five Forks; discharged Sept. 23, '65.

Joseph Brown. Enlisted in Co. K., 189th Inf., Aug. 27, '64; discharged Sept. 23, '65.

Henry J. Mason. Enlisted in 26th Inf.; in service after war.

Benjamin F. Lewis. Mustered as quartermaster of 147th Inf.; discharged for disability, Feb. 13, '63.

Marshall D. Stevens. Enlisted in Co. E., 24th Cav., Dec. 12, '63; discharged Aug. 4, '65.

Franklin Sperry. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 22, '64; discharged May 30, '65.

Norman S. Crossett. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 22, '64; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks; discharged May 30, '65.

Joseph R. Nash. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, '64; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks; discharged May 30, '65.

Monroe Crossett. Enlisted in Co. G., — Inf., Oct. 29, '61; in battles of Antietam and Wilderness; taken prisoner before Petersburg; re-enlisted March 3, '65.

Henry Crossett. Enlisted in 193d Inf., March 3, '65; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox; discharged May 30, '65.

Milford C. Brooks. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 25, '64; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; discharged May 18, '65.

David E. Montague. Enlisted in Co. E., 24th Cav., Dec. 18, '63; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; discharged May 18, '65.

Ambrose C. Kellogg. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 1, '64; discharged June 16, '65.

Manning W. Cooper. Enlisted in Co. C., 97th Inf., Dec. 2, '61; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredricksburg; discharged July 18, '65.

Lorenzo S. Carr. Enlisted in Co. K., 152d Inf., Oct. 10, '62; killed at Hanover Junction, May 25, '64.

Malcolm L. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. K., 24th Inf., Dec. 28, '61; in battles of 2d Bull Run and Fredricksburg; discharged June 3, '63.

Charles F. Hewlett. Enlisted in Co. E., 20th Cav., Dec. 21, '63; discharged July 29, '65.

Samuel S. Hewlett. Enlisted in Co. E., 20th Cav., Dec. 18, '63; discharged July 24, '65.

Charles W. Stewart. Enlisted in Co. F., 147 Inf., Aug. 21, '62; discharged June 7, '65.

Ira Turner. Enlisted in Co. F., 147th Inf., Aug. 21, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg.

Thomas Nichols. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; discharged Sept. 26, 1864.

Alvin Bonner. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; dis-

charged for disability Oct. 14, 1862; re-enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 25, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

Amos Cogswell. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; mortally wounded at Gettysburg; died July 13, 1863.

George W. Outerkirk. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg; re-enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Weaver A. Cramer. Enlisted in Co. C., 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Bisland and Vermillion; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Mattison A. Sampson. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 7, 1861; mortally wounded in 2d Bull Run battle; died Oct. 5, 1862.

Perley S. Twitchell. Enlisted in Co. I, 193d Inf., March 7, 1865; in service after war.

Alvin D. Gary. Enlisted in Co. E., 189 Inf., Aug. 25, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Davies W. Hall. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Sept. 5, 1864; missing. Supposed to be dead.

Ransom Snyder. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 30, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

William Cable. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 9, 1861; discharged March 31, 1863, on account of wounds received in 2d Bull Run battle.

Charles N. Gurley. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 27, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

Philander Mattison. Enlisted in Co. C., 186th Inf., Aug. 19, 1864; wounded before Petersburg; discharged July 14, 1865.

Almoran Clark. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; killed in 2d Bull Run battle.

George J. Robbins. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 18, 1863; in battle of Hatcher's Run; discharged June 13, 1865.

Adam J. Shuster. Enlisted in Co. B., 16th Inf., Feb. 24, 1865; in service after war.

John N. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., April 29, 1861; discharged May 29, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. K., 24th Cav., Jan. 18, 1864; in battle of Cold Harbor; discharged June 27, 1865.

Marshall D. Stowell. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 25,

1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec., 1864.

Matthew Quinn. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Cav., Dec. 26, 1863; died in hospital June 17, 1864.

Thomas Quinn. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 25, '64; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks; discharged May 31, '65.

Gardner H. Hollis. Enlisted in Co. G., 24th Inf., May 9, '61; wounded in 2d Bull Run battle.

Latham D. Potter. Enlisted in Co. E., 147th Inf., Aug. 21, '62; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg and Five Forks; discharged June 17, '65.

The following soldiers were residents of Orwell but were not credited in its quota:

Philetus Smith. Enlisted in Co. B., 186th Inf., Sept. 5, '64; in battles of Petersburg and Five Forks.

Elias R. Kingman. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Sept. 5, '64; in battle of Hatcher's Run; discharged May 30, '65.

Homer J. Burch. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 25, '64; served at division headquarters; discharged June 1, '65.

Charles H. Myers. Enlisted Co. C., 81st Inf., in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

Henry R. Cronk. Enlisted in Co. M., 20th Cav., Sept. 6, '63; in battle of Chapin's Farm, and wounded at Smithfield; discharged Aug. 11, '65.

Richard A. Wakefield. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, '64; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks.

Charles S. Stowell. Enlisted in Co. F., 94th Inf., Oct. 10, '61.

Philo Watkins. Enlisted in Co. M., 20th Cav., Sept. 6, '63; in battles of Petersburg and Five Forks; discharged July 31, '65.

George E. Stowell. Enlisted in Co. M., 20th Cav., Oct. 12, '63; in battles of Petersburg and Five Forks; discharged.

Archibald Davis. Enlisted in Co. K., 24th Cav., Jan. 15, '64; in battle of Spottsylvania; killed before Petersburg.

James T. Richards. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Sept. 8, '64; died at Washington, D. C., Apr. 23, '65.

Daniel Dingman. Enlisted in Co. B., 20th Cav., July 1, '63; discharged July 31, '65.

Charles W. Daniels. Enlisted in Co. G., 20th Cav., Oct. 5, '63; discharged July 31, '65.

Byron Eastman. Enlisted in Co. G., 59th Inf., Oct. '61; promoted to sergeant; killed at Antietam.

Oliver S. Lassells. Enlisted in Co. B., 20th Cav., Aug. 12, '63; discharged Aug. 11, '65.

Charles H. Parker. Enlisted in 13th Cav. July 3, '63; promoted to veterinary surgeon of the regiment; discharged Aug. 17, '65.

Henry Doane. Enlisted in Co. I., 20th Cav., Sept. 6, '63; in battle of Chapin's Farm; discharged July 9, '65.

Watson Aldrich. Enlisted in Co. L., 20th Cav., Sept. 6, '63; in battle of Chapin's Farm; discharged July 9, '65.

George D. Thomas. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; wounded at Chapin's Farm; discharged April 11, 1865, for disability.

Dewitt Parker. Enlisted in Co. A., 20th Cav., July 25, 1863.

George W. Aldrich. Enlisted in Co. E., 189th Inf., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged June 9, 1865.

George N. Remaw. Enlisted in Co. A., 84th Inf., Oct. 10, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam; wounded at Gettysburg; discharged March 24, 1865.

Frederick S. West. Enlisted in Naval service, on ship "Kansas," Aug. 27, 1864; in battles of Fort Fisher, Howlet House and James River; discharged June 12, 1865.

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CHAPTER V.

1. Civil Government and History. 2. America, the discovery of.
3. Population of United States and Territories. 4. Electoral votes of each State. 5. Mode of choosing the President and Vice-President, their duties, etc. 6. Congress in general House of Representatives, etc.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY.

Whether the blessings of civil and religious liberty which our system of government is so happily adapted to secure shall be enjoyed by our posterity, will depend generally upon what shall be done to qualify the rising generation of American youth for the duties and responsibilities of freemen.

The destinies of this great and growing republic will in a few years be committed to those who are now receiving instruction at our public schools. How important, then, that the course of education pursued in these institutions should embrace the study of civil government, especially of that government in which our youth will soon take part. Our government is, in theory, a government of the people. To be such in fact, the people must know how to govern. The right of self-government can be valuable only as it is exercised intelligently. Questions of public policy involving constitutional principles, and even liberty itself, are not unfrequently decided by popular suffrage, and, without a thorough knowledge of our constitutional jurisprudence,

the very object of free government may be defeated and the people become their own oppressors.

A fundamental principle of our government is equality. At the ballot-box the constitution recognizes no difference or preference. Children should grow up in the knowledge of our republican institutions. The provisions of our state and national constitutions should be as familiar to them as the spelling-book; yet thousands of our young men reach their majority who have never given these constitutions so much as a single reading, and who assume the high prerogatives of freemen without knowing what the vast responsibilities of freemen are. Can our liberties be safe in such hands? Can parents reconcile it with an enlightened sense of justice to their country to turn their sons upon the community thus unprepared to discharge their political duties?

The fact, however, has been ascertained by experience that youth have the capacity to comprehend the principles of civil government at a much earlier age than that to which the work is adapted, and hence it is used by a small portion only of those who may be benefited by the study. The primary design of the present work is, therefore, to supply a deficiency still remaining; and it is confidently believed that it may be profitably studied by children of ordinary intelligence at the age of ten years.

In the author's endeavor to so simplify and illustrate certain subjects as to meet the capacities of children, some may discover what may be deemed an excessive attempt at expression. Those, however, who have been engaged in the instruction of youth, are aware that there is little danger of aiming too low. A very common defect of many valuable works is, that they do not descend to the comprehension of those for whose benefit they are designed.

It may be read with no less interest and profit by the mass of adult citizens, and will be found highly useful and convenient in almost every family library as a book of reference.

The study of the book by females is also recommended. The position they occupy in society, and the part they take in training our youth in the family and in the school, gives them an influence in forming the character and settling the destiny of the nation no less powerful than that which is produced by a direct participation of the government. Moved by that patriotic feeling which a thorough knowledge of our republican institutions naturally inspires, they would more effectively aid in the diffusion of a pure and enlightened patriotism, indispensable to the health and vigor of the body politic and to the security of public liberty.

In hope that this work will, in some good degree, answer the purpose for which it is designed, it is respectfully presented to the public.

§ 1. Government, in a general sense, signifies direction or regulation ; or it is the control which one thing has over another. When applied to mankind, it means the exercise of authority by one or more persons over others, in controlling and regulating their conduct.

§ 2. A parent gives directions to his children for the regulation of their behavior. He commands what they are to do, and forbids what they are not to do. In giving these rules and causing them to be obeyed, he is said to govern his family. So the government of a teacher consists in keeping order in his school, by causing his scholars to observe the rules he has prescribed for their conduct.

§ 3. But the kind of government treated of in this chapter is the government of a state or nation, generally called civil government. It is so called, because it is the government which regulates the actions of persons as members of civil society. But in order fully to understand the meaning of civil government, it is necessary to know what is meant by civil society.

§ 4. The Creator intended that mankind should live together. He has given them a desire to associate with each other, and made their happiness depend, in a great measure, on such association. Hence we find that persons derive enjoyment from each other's company which they could not have by living alone.

§ 5. Any number of persons associated together in any manner, or for any purpose, may be called society. The friends of temperance associate for the purpose of promoting temperance, and are called a temperance society. Other persons act together as a Bible society, or an education society. But neither of these associations, nor any others commonly called societies, are what is understood by civil society.

§ 6. The term civil society is applied to the people of a country united for the purpose of government, under written rules and regulations. But it does not apply to the people of every nation. The Indians of this country observe certain rules and customs; but as these people are savage and unlearned, they are called uncivilized, and are not properly civil communities.

§ 7. Civil society can be said to exist only where the people are in a civilized state, or state of social improvement. By a state of civilization and social improvement is meant refinement of manners, or growth in knowledge. In any country where the people enjoy the benefits of

learning, and the means of improving their social condition, or of making themselves more comfortable and happy, they are called civilized; and the authority exercised in regulating the conduct or actions of mankind in civil society, is called civil government.

§ 8. The rules by which the conduct of men in civil society is to be regulated are called laws; as the commands of the parent or householder are the laws of the family, or as the rules of the teacher are the laws of the school. A law is therefore a rule prescribing what men are to do, and what they are not to do. A law implies two things; first, the right and authority of those who govern to make the law; secondly, the duty of the governed to obey the law.

§ 9. To give force to a law, it must have a penalty. Penalty is the pain or suffering to be inflicted upon a person for breaking a law. The law requires, that for stealing, a man must pay a fine, or be put into prison, and that for murder, he must be hanged: therefore, fine or imprisonment is the penalty for stealing, and hanging is the penalty for murder. If there were no penalties annexed to laws, men could not be compelled to obey them; bad men would commit the worst of crimes without fear, and there would be no safety or order in society.

§ 10. Civil government and laws, therefore, are necessary to preserve the peace and order of a community, and to secure to its members the free enjoyment of their rights. A right is the just claim or lawful title which we have to any thing. Thus, we say, a person has a right to what he has earned by his labor, or bought with his money. A man is entitled to what is lawfully or justly his own; that is, he has a right to it.

§ 11. We have a right also to do things. We have a right to go where we please, and to act as we please, if by so doing we do not trespass upon the rights of others. This being free to act thus is called liberty. But it must be remembered that all men in civil society have the same natural rights, and no one has a right to disturb others in the enjoyment of their rights.

§ 12. All laws ought to be so made as to secure to men the liberty to enjoy and exercise their natural rights. Natural rights are those which we are entitled to by nature, rights with which we are born. They are called natural rights, because they are ours by birth. And because all persons in society have naturally the same rights, we have no right to what belongs to another, nor to say or do what will injure another.

§ 13. The law of nature is that rule of conduct which we are bound to observe towards our Creator and our fellow men, by reason of our natural relations to them. It is a perfect rule for all moral and social beings, right in itself, right in the nature of things; and it would be right, and ought to be obeyed, if no other law or positive command had ever been given.

§ 14. Mankind being dependent on their Creator, they owe to him duties which they ought to perform, though he had never positively enjoined them. It is a right in itself that we should love and serve our Maker, and thank him for his mercies; and it would be just as much our duty to do so, if he had never so commanded. And it is right in the nature of things that we should love our neighbor as ourselves; and our obligation to do so would be just as certain, had the duty never been enjoined by a positive precept.

§ 15. Living in society with our fellow men, on whom we are in a measure dependent, and who have the same natural rights as ourselves, we are bound by the principles of natural justice to promote their happiness, by doing to them as we would that they should do to us; that is to say, the law of nature requires us to do so. And here let it be remarked, that the all-wise and kind Creator has so constituted man, that in thus promoting the happiness of his fellow men, he increases his own.

§ 16. But it may be asked, if the law of Nature is the rule by which mankind ought to regulate their conduct, of what use are written laws? The will of the Creator is the law of nature which men are bound to obey. But mankind in their present imperfect state are not capable of discovering in all cases what the law of nature requires; it has therefore pleased Divine Providence to reveal his will to mankind, to instruct them in their duties to himself and to each other. This will is revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and is called the law of revelation, or the Divine law.

§ 17. But though men have the Divine law for their guide, human laws are also necessary. God has commanded men to do that which is right, and to deal justly with each other; but men do not always agree as to what is right: human laws therefore become necessary to say what shall be considered just between man and man. And these laws must be written, that it may always be known what they are.

§ 18. Again it may be asked, what must be done when a human law does not agree with the Divine law? Must such law be obeyed? Men have no right to make a law that is contrary to the law of God; and we are not

bound to obey it. The apostles were forbidden to preach the gospel; but they said, "We ought to obey God rather than men;" and they continued to preach. (Acts, Chapter 5.) But we may not disobey a human law simply because it fails to require strict justice. A law may be imperfect, as many human laws are, and yet we may obey it without breaking the Divine law.

Of the Government of the United States.

It is thought by many persons, to be very difficult to understand the relations which the state and national governments bear to each other. But if the reader will attentively study the following he will learn what many may have never learned.

To learn the nature of the general government, and of our relations to it as citizens of the United States, we must go back to the time when the colonies were subject to Great Britain. Though they were all subject to that country, they had no political connection with each other. They were, in this respect, as independent of each other as so many different nations. Hence there was no such thing as being a citizen of the United States. Every person was only a citizen of the state in which he lived.

During the controversy with Great Britain, it became necessary for the colonies to agree upon some general measures of defence. For this purpose, the first great continental congress, composed of delegates from the several colonies, met at Philadelphia on the 4th of September, 1774. The next year, in May, another congress met to propose and to adopt such farther measures as the state of the country might require; and the same congress, on the 4th of July, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent states.

This declaration was called "the unanimous declaration of the United States of America;" but the states were united only in certain measures of safety. There was no government which exercised authority over the states. The people were subject to their respective state governments only. They were not yet incorporated into one nation for the purpose of government, as now, under a constitution. Hence, they were not properly citizens of the United States.

To provide effectually for the future security, as well as the immediate safety of the American people, congress deemed it necessary that there should be a union of the states under some general government; and in November, 1777, that body agreed upon a plan of union. The articles were called "articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states;" and were to go into effect when adopted by the legislatures of all the states. Some of the states were slow to agree to the articles; but they were finally adopted, March 1, 1781.

The states were now united in a kind of national government, but it was not such a one as the present ; as will appear by noticing a few points of difference between them. In the first place they were different in form. The confederation was a union of states ; it was scarcely entitled to be called a government. It had not, as the national government now has, the three departments of power, legislative, executive and judicial. It had only a legislature, and that consisted of only one body ; and to that congress the several states, large and small, were entitled to send each an equal number of delegates.

That government differed from the present also in regard to its powers. The confederation was a very weak government. Its powers were vested in congress. The congress was to manage the common affairs of the nation, and to enact such laws (if laws they might be called) as might seem necessary ; but it had not the power to enforce them.

For example, it belonged to congress to ascertain the number of men and the sums of money to be raised to carry on the war, and to call on each state to raise its due share ; but congress could not compel a state to do so. The government had no power to lay and collect taxes ; it was dependent upon the states for raising the money to defray the public expenses. It could, and did, to some extent, borrow money in its own name, on the credit of the union ; but it had not the means of repaying the money so borrowed. But more of its defects will hereafter appear.

It may be asked how so weak a government could keep the states together. The plan was devised in a time of war, and had respect to the operations of war, rather than to a state of peace, and a regard to their own safety induced the states, in most cases, to obey the orders of congress ; just as individuals will readily unite when exposed to a common danger or when pursuing a common interest. But when the danger is passed, and the desired object attained, their union and friendship are easily broken.

So it was with the states. The war being over, they did not continue to act in harmony. Laws were enacted in some states, giving their own citizens undue advantages over the citizens of other states, and soon the good feeling which had existed was interrupted : and in a few years the jealousies and disputes between the states became such as threatened to break up the union.

It was now evident that to keep the states united in time of peace with foreign nations, there must be a different government ; a government possessing more extensive powers, which could control, in all needful cases, the action of the state governments.

Having been thereto requested, congress called a convention, to revise and amend the articles of confederation. All the states, Rhode Island excepted, chose delegates, who met in Philadelphia in May, 1787. Although it seems to have been generally intended only to alter the articles of confederation, it was proposed in the convention to form a new government, different both in its form, and in respect to its powers. This proposition was agreed to by a majority of the convention.

In examining the constitution, we see that it differs also in its nature from the former government. This appears from the manner in which it was formed and adopted. The articles of confederation were framed by congress, the members of which were appointed by the state legislatures ; and when so framed they were sent to the state legislatures, to be approved by them, before they could go into effect. The adoption of these articles was therefore the act of the legislatures of the states, and not the act of the people of the states ; and the confederation was a union of states, rather than a union of the people of the states.

The constitution, on the other hand, was framed by men appointed expressly for that purpose and submitted for approval, not to the state legislatures, but to the people of the states, and adopted by state conventions, whose members were chosen for that purpose by the people. Hence, the constitution is virtually the act of the people ; and the union is not a mere confederation of states, but as the preamble declares, "a more perfect union," formed by "the people of the United States."

NORTH AMERICA.

The names and even the nationality of the first foreigners who landed upon American shores are lost in obscurity. Through the mists of distance and tradition we see only vague, shadowy outlines. A few historical fragments are all that remain to tell of a vanished people. Yet these remains tell unmistakably of visitants prior to Columbus. The round tower at Newport is supposed by historical investigators to be of Danish origin. The inscription upon the writing rock at Dighton, Mass., the skeleton in armor found at Fall River, the mounds in the Mississippi Valley with their strange contents of cutting tools and pottery, the pyramids, walled cities and other relics of an extinct civilization in Mexico, record the presence of a people undoubtedly of Asiatic origin, whose coming to the continent, occupation of it for a long period and final disappearance will doubtless remain one of the mysteries of the past. It is probable that the race of the Mound-builders reached America by way of Bering's Strait, then much narrower than now, and gradually pushed their way southward. It is certain that they attained a high degree of civilization wholly impossible to attribute to the American Indians.

In the earliest centuries of the Christian Era, mariners had no guides but the sun and stars, and when the clouds intervened, they were at the mercy of the wind and waves. Hence they dared not venture far out upon the pathless deep.

In the 15th century, after the discovery of the wonderful properties of the lodestone, and the consequent invention of the compass, men grew bolder, and a passion for adventure coupled with a hope of acquiring vast riches in unknown lands, rapidly developed.

Here was the opportunity of genius, and Christopher Columbus, an obscure mariner of Genoa, was the man for the hour. A master of the scientific knowledge of the day, his powerful mind drew from what was already known, inferences which he longed to prove realities. Convinced that the earth was round, it seemed to him self-evident that the land on the East must be counterbalanced by land on the West. He did not dream of finding a continent, but only a continuation of Asia, and a shorter passage to the Indies, then the goal of commercial expeditions. Burning with enthusiasm to verify his conjectures, he made unsuccessful attempts, first in Genoa and then at the courts of England and Portugal to secure an outfit for his expedition. He then applied to the Spanish sovereigns, only to be repeatedly dismissed with indifference. Neither in the courts of Kings nor in the halls of Universities could he communicate his own strong faith in the existence of a western world and the possibility of reaching it.

Finally, the clearness of his reasoning and the force of his convictions won Queen Isabella to aid his projects. The Spanish resources had been exhausted by long Moorish wars, and to fit out an expedition, she was obliged to pawn her jewels. But her untiring efforts in his behalf, won for her, as the patroness of Columbus, the brightest jewel that sparkles about her name to-day.

Columbus was fitted out with three small ships, such as no seaman of our time would venture himself in for an ocean voyage. They were called the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta. Friday, August 3, 1492, they set sail from the port of Palos, the heart of Columbus beating high with hope, and those of his crew filled awe of the unknown ocean, whose mysteries they were about to penetrate, and dread of the dangers they might encounter. Sept. 5, they left behind them the Canary Islands, then the farthest known land.

As the little squadron glided swiftly westward, directed by no chart, the compass their only guide, the timid and superstitious sailors lost heart entirely. They even threatened to mutiny and bury their leader in that sea whose dangers he had contested. Only Columbus' remarkable energy and force of character kept them in check from day to day. At last unmistakable signs of land appeared. Land birds flitted past the ships; a freshly broken

branch with berries floated by; fragments of hewn timber were rescued from the waves. On the night of the 11th of October a light was seen glimmering far to the westward and the dawn was awaited with intense excitement. The cry of "Land! Land!" was first heard from the *Pinta* and a scene of indescribable rejoicing ensued. At sunrise boats put off from the ships and Columbus, splendidly attired and with a drawn sword in his hand, first set foot upon the shore. Surrounded by the kneeling crew he unfurled his country's banner, and solemnly took possession of the New World in the name of the sovereigns of Spain. This land, one of the Bahama Islands, he named San Salvador.

The achievement of Columbus greatly intensified the universal passion for discovery and exploration. Europeans dreamed of the fabulous wealth awaiting adventurers in the western world. It was believed to be a land of gold. But the dreams of the gold seekers were never realized. What treasure they did acquire by plunder and conquest of the native Indians only whetted their desires, and they wreaked their disappointment in frightful cruelty to the helpless natives. The story of the Spanish occupation, is a story of broken faith, fierce bigotry, savage cruelty, and innumerable crimes which stain forever the glory of the Spanish name.

But the tide of eager adventurers never ceased.

In 1497, Americus Vesputius made his memorable voyage to South America, and wrote a description of his travels which resulted in giving the new continent his name. In the same year, John and Sebastian Cabot visited the bleak coast of Labrador. In 1512, Ponce de Leon traversed the wilds of Florida in a vain search for the fountain of perpetual youth. Balboa first looked upon the vast Pacific Ocean in 1513. In 1521, Cortez led his ruthless troops through the palace of the Montezumas in Mexico. De Soto made his way through pathless wastes to the mighty "Father of Waters," the Mississippi, and found a grave beneath its turbid flood. Cartier, the Frenchman, first beheld the noble St. Lawrence. Innumerable adventurers of lesser note made their way to America, and colonization began in earnest. In 1565, the Spaniards founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, and in 1582, Santa Fe, the next oldest. In 1606, a company of English, with John Smith at their head, crossed the ocean and founded Jamestown in Virginia. About 1610, the French colonized Canada and

Acadia, now Nova Scotia. About 1614 Dutch colonists landed on Manhattan Island and founded New Amsterdam, now New York. On the 22nd of December, 1620, the Mayflower sought anchorage by the "stern and rock-bound coast" of Massachusetts. The "Pilgrim Fathers" landed upon Plymouth Rock, organized the colony of Plymouth, and laid broad and deep the foundations of a free government. Thus four nations obtained a foothold in the New World and for many years they struggled for supremacy. It is needless to say that the English Puritans prevailed, but not until the Declaration of Independence in 1776 was America's full freedom won.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENSUS OF 1880.

States and Territories.

Alabama	1,262,505
Arkansas	802,525
California	864,694
Colorado	194,327
Connecticut	622,700
Delaware	146,608
Florida	269,493
Georgia	1,542,180
Illinois	3,077,871
Indiana	1,978,301
Iowa	1,624,615
Kansas	996,096
Kentucky	1,648,690
Louisiana	939,946
Maine	648,936
Maryland	934,943
Massachusetts	1,783,085
Michigan	1,636,937
Minnesota	780,773
Mississippi	1,131,597

Missouri	2,168,380
Nebraska	452,402
Nevada	62,266
New Hampshire	346,991
New Jersey	1,131,116
New York	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,399,750
Ohio	3,198,062
Oregon	174,768
Pennsylvania	4,282,891
Rhode Island	276,531
South Carolina	995,577
Tennessee	1,542,359
Texas	1,591,749
Vermont	332,286
Virginia	1,512,565
West Virginia	618,457
Wisconsin	1,314,497
Total States	<hr/> 49,371,340
Arizona	40,440
Dakota	135,177
District of Columbia	177,624
Idaho	32,610
Montana	39,159
New Mexico	119,565
Utah	143,963
Washington	75,116
Wyoming	20,789
Grand Total	<hr/> 50,155,783

ELECTORAL VOTES OF THE STATES.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	7
California	8
Colorado	3
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	12
Illinois	22
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	9
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	13
Missouri	16
Mississippi	9
Minnesota	7
Nebraska	5
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4

New Jersey	9
New York	36
North Carolina	11
Ohio	23
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	30
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	13
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	11

Mode of Choosing the President and Vice-President.

CLAUSE 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary

to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

CLAUSE 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list of those voted for as Vice-President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the Vice-President

Duties of the President.

He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Congress in General.

All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

CLAUSE 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

CLAUSE 2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

CHAPTER VI.

1. New York State in 1609. General History condensed. Situation at the Present Time. 2. Population by Counties. 3. New York State government, David B. Hill, governor. 4. Senators, number of. 5. Twenty-first Senatorial District composed of Oswego and Jefferson counties, and by whom represented. 6. Assembly, number of members, by whom represented, etc.

The records of New York State date back to 1609, when Henry Hudson, an agent of the Dutch East India Co., the Half Moon, sailed up the beautiful river which bears his name.

He was searching for a supposed passage to the Pacific Ocean, but sailed no farther than the mouth of the Mohawk. In 1814 a permanent settlement was made by the Dutch on Manhattan Island, and Fort Amsterdam was built as a trading post. A few wooden houses clustered around the Fort. Soon after Fort Orange was constructed. Notwithstanding frequent struggles with the Indians, the Dutch population increased and prospered, under the government of the sagacious Peter Stuyvesant. The English soon laid claims to the territory by right of previous discovery, but the Dutch kept possession until 1664. At that time Fort Amsterdam was taken by an English fleet, in the name of James, Duke of York and Albany, and brother of the English monarch, Charles II.

In his honor New Amsterdam was called New York, and Fort Orange, soon after surrendered to Casteset, was called Albany. About 1666 New York was made a city. In 1673, England and Holland being at war, New York was treacherously surrendered to the Dutch, but the next year peace was concluded, and the colony restored to the English, who thereafter retained possession. New York State was originally inhabited by the Five Nations, one of the most powerful of the Indian Confederacies. The Oneidas, Onon-

dagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Mohawks formed the Iroquois Confederacy. During the French and Indian wars they were allies of the English, while the Indian tribes, north and west, gave aid to the French. During those years New York was the scene of many conflicts and of bloody massacres, including those of Schenectady, Wyoming, and Cherry Valley. Many memorable events in the Revolution took place within her borders, including the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, the Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and the discovery of Benedict Arnold's base attempt to betray West Point into the hands of the enemy. In all the French, English and American contests, the possession of New York was eagerly sought after, from the great number of her natural advantages.

New York is 318 miles in length and 300 in breadth at its widest part, 46,000 square miles and 60 counties. It is bounded on the west by Canada through the waters of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence separates the land of the two countries; on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; south by the Atlantic, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; west by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie and Niagara river.

The State presents every variety of surface, from the fruitful plains of the western and southwestern portions, to the hills and mountains of the east and northeast. There are two chains of highlands, rising into mountains in the Adirondack regions of the north and the Catskills of the south. Mt. Marcy, over 5,000 feet in height, is the loftiest peak. The eastern portion of the State is best adapted for grazing, and the western for grain. The climate varies greatly. Along the coast lines it is mild, but subject to sudden changes. In the northeast it is severe, but more uniform.

The Geological Series within the State is very complete, from the oldest Palæozoic rocks to the lowest members of the Carboniferous System.

New York is pre-eminently a State of lakes and rivers. Lakes Ontario, Erie and Champlain are within her borders. The interior is studded with beautiful sheets of water, jewels of the earth which reflect the jewels of the sky. Among the largest of these are Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Owaseo, Oneida, Onondaga, Otsego, Skaneateles, Seneca, and George, the latter a perfect gem of beauty. Nearly all of these are navigable, as are

the principal rivers, the Hudson, Mohawk, Genesee and Oswego. The natural advantages of the State are superior to those of any other in the Union. She has the great ocean at her door and beside it the third largest city on the globe. Into New York harbor, one of the finest in the world, sails every year more than 10,000 ships bringing two-thirds of all the imports of the nation, and carrying away in their outward bound course, more than one-half of its exports. On her left hand she has the great lakes. Through her heart runs the Erie Canal, projected by that far-seeing statesman, DeWitt Clinton, and uniting the waters of the west with the Atlantic.

Bands of iron span her mountains and girdle her valleys, uniting the seaboard with the "Garden of the West," the Mississippi Valley.

With her various lakes, rivers and canals, and her 6,000 miles of railways, she compels the Western States to pay tribute to her, in sending their products along her rail and water ways to Eastern markets.

In her midst lies the fertile Valley of the Mohawk. From Syracuse come annually 3,500,000 bushels of salt. Her northern mountains are full of ore. In the west are subterranean rivers of oil. Her manufactures are varied and extensive, the products of more than 40,000 factories.

New York furnishes many attractions to tourists and landscape lovers. The scenery of the Adirondack and Catskills is grand beyond description, and that along the entire course of the Hudson is wonderfully beautiful. The Palisades are objects of great interest, but the crowning natural wonder, not only of New York, but of the United States, is the Falls of Niagara. No words can do justice to the grandeur of this vast cataract, which has thundered on unceasingly through unnumbered ages.

Niagara River has a fall of 160 feet, Salmon River one of 110 feet, four miles east of the village of Orwell in Oswego county, and Genesee River one of 96 feet at Rochester.

This great State, by reason of its remarkable advantages of soil, its immense system of internal communication, its easy access to the sea, and not least, wealth, industry, energy and general intelligence of its people, now numbering more than the combined population of the colonies at the time of the Revolution, is justly entitled to rank as the Empire State.

*POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK IN 1880.*

Albany	154,890
Alleghany	41,810
Broome	49,483
Cattaraugus	55,806
Cayuga	65,081
Chautauqua	65,342
Chemung	43,065
Chenango	39,891
Clinton	50,897
Columbia	47,928
Cortland	25,825
Delaware	42,721
Dutchess	79,184
Erie	219,884
Essex	34,515
Franklin	32,290
Fulton	32,985
Genesee	32,806
Greene	32,695
Hamilton	3,923
Herkimer	42,669
Jefferson	66,103

Kings	599,495
Lewis	31,416
Livingston	39,562
Madison	44,112
Monroe	144,903
Montgomery	38,315
New York	1,206,299
Niagara	54,173
Oneida	115,475
Onondaga	117,893
Ontario	49,514
Orange	88,220
Orleans	30,128
Oswego	77,911
Otsego	51,397
Putnam	15,181
Queens	90,574
Rensselaer	115,328
Richmond	38,991
Rockland	27,690
St. Lawrence	85,997
Saratoga	55,156
Schenectady	23,538
Schoharie	32,910
Schuyler	18,842
Seneca	29,278
Steuben	77,586
Suffolk	53,886
Sullivan	32,491
Tioga	32,673

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

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Tompkins	34,445
Ulster	85,838
Warren	25,179
Washington	47,871
Westchester	108,988
Wayne	51,700
Wyoming	30,907
Yates	21,087
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Totals	5,082,871

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE AND DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

DAVID B. HILL, (Dem.) of Elmira. Term expires December 31, 1888. The Governor is elected by the people; holds office for three years; is commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the state; has power to convene the Legislature, or the Senate, on extraordinary occasions; communicates by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he deems expedient; transacts all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military; expedites all measures resolved upon by the Legislature; takes care that the laws are faithfully executed; and has the power of granting reprieves, commutations and pardons for crime. Salary, \$10,000. Office in Executive Chamber, New Capitol. Private Secretary, William G. Rice.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

EDWARD F. JONES, (Dem.) of Binghamton. Term expires December 31, 1888. Is elected by the people, holds office for three years; is president of the Senate, and has the casting vote therein; is a member of the Canal Board; is one of the commissioners of the land office, of the New Capitol; is one of the trustees of the Idiot Asylum, and one of the trustees of the State Hall, and ex-officio, one of the Regents of the University, and member of the

State Board of Charities. If the Governor dies, resigns, is impeached, or otherwise becomes unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, they devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term. Salary, \$5,000.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

FREDERICK COOK, (Dem.) of Rochester. Term expires December 31, 1888. Is elected by the people, holds office for two years, is the keeper of the records, books, patents and papers belonging to the State, receives and records laws, pardons and other legislative and executive acts, applications from companies under general laws, election returns, etc., furnishes certified and printed copies to the United States, State and county officers, and other persons authorized to receive them, supervises the printing of the laws passed each year, reports annually to the legislature statistics of the pauperism and other crime, and other information which it may call for. He is a member of the Canal Board, a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, a Commissioner of the Land Office, a member of the Board of State Canvassers, a Regent of the University, a trustee of the Idiot Asylum, and a member of the State Board of Charities. Salary \$5,000. Office in the New Capitol. Deputy Secretary, Deidrich Willers; Chief Clerk, William S. Waterbury.

COMPTROLLER.

ALFRED C. CHAPIN (Dem.) Brooklyn. Term expires December 31, 1888. Is elected by the people, holds office for two years, superintends and manages the fiscal concerns of the State, reports to the legislature its annual revenues and expenditures, estimates, audits, examines and settles accounts due to or from the State, directs and superintends the collection of taxes and other moneys, draws warrants on the treasurer for the payment of debts due by the State, negotiates temporary loans, if necessary, to meet demands against the State, countersigns and registers all treasurer's checks and receipts. He is a member of the Canal Board, a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a mem-

ber of the State Board of Canvassers, a trustee of the Idiot Asylum, and a member of the State Board of Charities. Salary \$6,000. Office in the State Hall, first floor. Deputy, Charles R. Hall.

TREASURER.

LAWRENCE J. FITZGERALD (Dem.) of Cortland, Cortland county. Term expires December 31, 1887. Is elected by the people; holds office for two years, receives and has charge of all the moneys paid into the State Treasury, pays drafts upon the warrants of the Comptroller and Superintendent of the Banking Department, and keeps the State's bank account. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers. Salary \$5,000. Office in the State Hall, first floor. Deputy, Elliot Danforth.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DENNIS O'BRIEN, (Dem.) of Watertown, Jefferson county. Term expires December 31, 1887. Is elected by the people, holds office for two years. Defends and prosecutes all suits in which the state is interested, receives costs adjudged to the State, prepares drafts of contracts, etc., for State officers and prosecutes in their behalf persons violating the laws in regard to their departments, prosecutes criminals of oyer and terminer when required by the Governor or a Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund; a member of the Canal Board and the Board of State Canvassers and Board of State Charities. Salary, \$5,000. Office in New Capitol. Deputies, Charles F. Taber, William A. Poste, Edward J. Whitaker.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

ELANTHAN SWEET, (Dem.) of Albany. Term expires December 31, 1887. Is elected by the people, holds office for two

years, prescribes the duties of, and assigns divisions of canals to engineers, visits and inspects canals, prescribes surveys, maps, plans, estimates, etc., in the construction and improvement of a canal, is a member of the Canal Board, a member of the State Board of Canvassers and a commissioner of the Land Office. Salary, \$5,000. Office in the State Hall, second floor. Deputy, John Bogart.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

WILLIS S. PAYNE (Dem.) New York. Term expires April, 1888. Is appointed by the Governor and Senate, holds office for three years, has the general supervision of the State banks, saving institutions, trust companies and deposit companies. All these corporations report to him, and are subject to examination. Salary \$5,000. Office in the State Hall, second floor. Deputy, Josiah Van Vranken.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

ROBERT A. MAXWELL (Dem.) of Batavia, Genesee county. Term expires April, 1889. Is appointed by the Governor and Senate, holds office for three years, has the general supervision of Insurance Companies, transacting business in the State, and reports their condition annually to the Legislature. Salary \$7,000. Office in the New Capitol. Deputy. Wm. B. Ruggles.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ANDREW S. DRAPER (Rep.) of Albany. Term expires April, 1889. Is chosen by a joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly. He holds office for three years, has general superintendence of the public schools, visits them, inquires into their management, advises and directs in regard to their course of instruction and discipline. He apportions and distributes the public school moneys, examines the supplementary apportionments made to all the dis-

tricts by the School Commissioners, and sees that to each district is set apart its proportionate share, and that the same is expended by the trustees and paid by the supervisor according to law, decides all appeals involving school controversies that are brought before him, and his decision is final. He is charged with the general management of teachers' institutes. He establishes rules and regulations concerning district school libraries. He makes appointments of State pupils to the Institutions for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind upon the certificate of the proper local officers, and he visits and inquires into the condition and management of these institutions. He is chairman of the executive committee of the State Normal School, and apportions among the counties the number of pupils in that school to which it is entitled. He has charge of the Indian Schools. He is ex-officio, a Regent of the University, and chairman of the committee on teachers' classes in academies. He is also, ex-officio, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Idiot Asylum. He receives and compiles abstracts from the reports from all the school districts in the State, setting forth their condition and proceeding, and the account of the receipts and expenses for each year. His salary is \$5,000. Office in the New Capitol. Deputy, Charles R. Skinner.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., (Rep.) of Comstocks, Washington Co. Term expires March 8, 1887. Appointed by the Governor and Senate, holds office five years, is invested with the powers and duties formerly belonging to inspectors of State Prisons, has the superintendence, management and control of State prisons and appoints the agents, wardens and chaplains of such prisons. Salary \$6,000. Office in New Capitol. John S. Lanehart, Agent and Warden, Auburn prison; Isaiah Fuller, Agent and Warden, Clinton prison; A. A. Brush, Agent and Warden, Sing Sing prison.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

JAMES SHANAHAN (Dem.) of Tribes Hill, Montgomery Co. Appointed by the Governor and Senate, holds office until the end of

the term of the Governor by whom he is nominated, is charged with the execution of laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals, and to their construction and improvement, except such as are confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor, subject to legislative control, makes rules and regulations for the navigation and use of the canals and until otherwise provided by law performs all the duties formerly devolved upon the Canal Commissioners or Board of Canal Commissioners. He appoints three assistant superintendents, and all the persons employed in the care and management of the canals except in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor. Salary \$6,000. John E. Ashe, Chief Clerk. Assistant Superintendents, Charles Zieley, Eastern Division; John Stebbens, Middle Division; Ira Betts, Western Division.

SENATE.

The Senate consists of 32 members who are elected in November of every alternate odd numbered year, and hold their office for two years from the first of January next succeeding. The State is divided into 32 districts each electing one Senator. The Senators receive an annual salary of \$1,500, and also \$1 for each ten miles of travel in going to or from the place of meeting once in each session. Ten dollars per day in addition is allowed when the Senate alone is convened in extra session, or when acting as a court in a trial of impeachments.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties of Oswego and Jefferson. Population, 143,977.

GEORGE B. SLOAN, (Rep.), of Oswego. Mr. Sloan was born in Oswego, June 20, 1883, and is of New England ancestry. He was educated in the common schools of Oswego; entered a dry-goods store at the age of 14. Two years later he became a clerk in an Oswego milling and produce house, and at the age of 22, went into partnership with H. C. Wright, in the grain and commission business. From 1856 to 1864 he was in partnership with Cheney Ames, formerly State Senator, and afterwards established the firm of Erwin & Sloan. At present he is engaged in banking and manu-

facturing. His first Presidential vote was cast for General Fremont, in 1856, and he has always since supported Republican candidates and measures. He was a member of the Assembly in 1874, '75, '77 and '79; serving the first year on the Committees on Canals, Insurance and Privileges and Elections; the second year as chairman of Ways and Means and member of Insurance, and fourth as chairman of Ways and means. In 1877 he was Speaker of the House. He was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 4,795, his opponents being George W. Bradner, (Dem.,) and Isaac G. Jenkins, (Pro.)

The Republican majority in 1883 was 625.

Recapitulation: Republican, 20; Democrat, 9; Tammany Democrat, 3; total, 32.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly consists of 128 members, elected annually. Each county has, at least, one member. They receive a compensation of at least \$1,500 per annum, and also \$1 for every ten miles traveled in going to or returning from the place of meeting once in each session. In case they serve as managers of an impeachment, they are entitled to an allowance of \$10 per diem additional. Their officers are chosen at the opening of the session.

Oswego county; population in 1865, 76,200; in 1875, 78,615.

FIRST DISTRICT.

City of Oswego, and towns of Granby, Hannibal, New Haven, Oswego, Scriba and Volney.

HENRY C. HOWE, Rep., of Fulton. Mr. Howe was born in the town of Granby, Oswego county, Aug. 23, 1832. He attended the common school of Granby until 1848; Fally Seminary, Fulton, two terms; Seneca Falls Academy from the spring of 1852 to the fall of 1854; and in Hamilton College, 1854-58, when he graduated. He was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, at which he assisted and has since belonged to that organization; was Supervisor of Volney, 1877, '67, '69, and '70, being chairman of the Board in 1869 and 1870; was a member of Assembly in 1885, serving as chairman of the sub-committee of the whole, and member of Judiciary, Game Laws, and Two-thirds and Three-fifths bills; in 1886 serving as chairman of Excise, and member of Judiciary and Claims, and was re-elected by a plurality of 233, his opponents being Alson B. Page, (Dem.,) and Moses A. Dumas, (Pro.) His plurality in 1885 was 864, and in 1884 it was 584.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Towns of Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Constantia, Hastings, Mexico, Orwell, Palermo, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, Schroepfel, West Monroe and Williamstown.

DANFORTH E. AINSWORTH, Rep., of Sandy Creek. Mr. Ainsworth was born at Clayton, Jefferson

county, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1848; educated at Pulaski Academy and Fally Seminary, in Fulton, N. Y.; was formerly engaged in the insurance business and is now a lawyer. He was a member of the last House, serving as chairman of the committee on Federal Relations, and a member of Ways and Means, Salt, and Canals; and was re-elected by a plurality of 1,411, his opponents being William H. Cox, (Dem.,) and Albert J. Potter, (Pro.) His majority in 1885 was 1,624.

Recapitulation: Republican, 74; Democrat, including Tammany, County Democracy, Irving Hall, etc., 54; total, 128.

CHAPTER VII.

1. History of Oswego County. 2. Population by Towns. 3. Towns composing the first and second assembly districts. 4. Towns composing the three commissioners' school districts in Oswego county. 5. Towns in third commissioner's district.

The first record of the "white man's foot" pressing the soil of what is Oswego county, dates back to 1615, five years before the historic "Landing of the Pilgrims" upon Plymouth Rock, and 123 years to a month after Columbus planted upon the virgin soil of the new continent the banners of Ferdinand and Isabella, in token that by right of discovery, it was to be forever the property of Spain.

In 1615, the fearless explorer, Samuel Champlain, was warily leading a little band of ten Frenchmen through the wilderness south and east of Lake Ontario, then the home of the fierce Iroquois Indians.

His little expedition was but part of a great scheme to bring the entire country under the sway of France. That country had then obtained a strong foothold along the St. Lawrence. Besides her political efforts, she made use of religious means to aid her. In 1654, Jesuit priests explored the country near the mouth of Oswego River, and established missions in its vicinity, for the conversion of the Iroquois. In 1665, Father Jacques and Simon Le Moine traversed the wilds of Oswego county, and labored among the Mohawks and Onondagas. For many years, devoted Catholic priests, undeterred by not infrequent martyrdoms among their number, continued to make their way into the wilderness, endeavoring to humanize and civilize by religious precept and example the savage inhabitants. Thus the French were pioneers in this section, and it was not until 1700 that the English made any successful attempt at exploration, then only penetrating as far as Oswego City. It was from 20 to 25 years later that a permanent trading post was estab-

lished on the site of Oswego City by order of the New York Colonial Government. An extensive and profitable trade was carried on along that region between the French and English and the Indians.

Furs were the most wealth of the Indians, and these they gladly exchanged for gay blankets, silver jewelry, cotton cloth, liquor and articles of food. In 1725, the name Ontario was first given to the great lake which washes the western borders of Oswego county. In 1726, seven Indian chiefs made a grant to the English of a large tract of land, including much of Oswego county.

A year later, workmen were sent to build a "stone house of strength" at Oswego, and this was the origin of the present Fort. Thereafter, the place steadily grew in importance and became the most important military station upon the western frontier. During the French and Indian wars, it was the scene of various military operations and of bloody struggles.

In 1756, it was besieged by the French under Montcalm, captured and entirely destroyed, while 150 of the garrison and residents fell beneath the tomahawks of Montcalm's savage allies. Later on, it was rebuilt in a substantial manner and remained until 1839, when the present fortifications were constructed. The British held the Fort all through the Revolution, and until 1796, when it was surrendered according to treaty.

In 1790, Geo. Scriba, a German merchant of New York City, purchased 500,000 acres of land lying between Lakes Ontario and Oneida. This was known as Scriba's Patent and included 14 of the present townships in Oswego county. In 1795, it was surveyed and divided into townships. The county of Oswego was formed from portions of Onondaga and Oneida counties, and named Oswego from the principal river, the Oswego. It contains 1038 square miles, and contains at the present time about 90,000 inhabitants. The surface of the county is gently undulating. Along the shores of Lake Ontario, is a series of bluffs from 20 to 40 feet high. Its northern and eastern portions are drained by Salmon River and its tributaries, and by small streams which flow directly into the lake.

The southern and western portions are drained by Oswego River, which is formed from the junction of Seneca and Oneida Rivers,

It falls 128 feet in its course in several distinct falls, thus forming excellent water-powers. Salmon River has one fall of 110 feet in Orwell township. The principal bodies of water are Lakes Ontario and Oneida. The former, with the exception of the indentation known as Big Sandy Pond, in the town of Sandy Creek, presents an almost unbroken coast line for forty miles along the northern boundary of the county.

The only harbor of importance is at the mouth of Oswego river. The soil of the county varies greatly. It contains four kinds of rock: the Lorraine shales, bordering Lake Ontario, and which form deep, rich soils; a grey sandstone which forms a very thin, poor soil, red sandstone used largely for building stone, and along its southern border the Clinton group of shales and sandstones. This latter formation contains iron ore. Along the shores of Oneida Lake is found a fine quartz sand used largely in manufacturing glass. Quantities of limestone are found in the eastern part. The population of the county is largely agricultural. Stock raising and dairying are important branches of business, as is the raising of grains and wool. Its manufacturing and commercial interests are large, especially in the vicinity of Oswego City, which manufactures more flour than any county in the State outside of Oswego. Extensive lumbering operations are carried on along the course of Salmon River, which serves as a highway for its transportation. The Oswego Canal, 38 miles long, connects Lake Ontario and the Erie Canal. The Courts are held respectively at Pulaski Village and Oswego City.

*POPULATION OF THE TOWNS IN OSWEGO
COUNTY IN 1880.*

Albion	2,569
Amboy	1,244
Boylston	1,283
Constantia	3,124
Granby	4,514
Hannibal	3,173
Hastings	2,866
Mexico	3,687
New Haven	1,713
Orwell	1,550
Oswego	3,022
Oswego City, 1st Ward	3,750
“ “ 2d “	2,119
“ “ 3d “	3,456
“ “ 4th “	2,685
“ “ 5th “	2,707
“ “ 6th “	2,355
“ “ 7th “	1,643
“ “ 8th “	2,401
Total Oswego City	<hr/> 21,116

Palermo	1,996
Parish	1,817
Redfield	1,294
Richland	3,991
Sandy Creek	2,878
Schrœppel	3,381
Scriba	2,971
Volney	6,588
West Monroe	1,314
Williamstown	1,820

SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN OSWEGO COUNTY.

1st District. Granby, Hannibal, New Haven, Oswego, Scriba and Volney.

2d District. Amboy, Constantia, Hastings, Palermo, Parish, Schröppel and West Monroe.

3d District. Albion, Boylston, Mexico, Orwell, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek and Williamstown.

ORWELL.—No. 1, Potter; No. 2, Castor; No. 3, Pekin; No. 4, Orwell village; No. 5, River; No. 6, Chateaugay; No. 7, Vorea; No. 8, Stillwater; No. 9, Pine Meadows; No. 10, New Scriba; No. 11, Beecherville.

ALBION.—No. 1, Burdick; No. 2, Austin; No. 3, Pineville; No. 4, Sand Bank village; No. 5, Hooper; No. 6, Seamans; No. 7, Balch or Rug; No. 8, Wood; No. 9, New Centreville; No. 10, Barber; No. 11, Happy Valley; No. 12, Dugway; No. 13, Howardville; No. 14, Bragdon.

BOYLSTON —No. 1, Wart; No. 2, Lillie; No. 3, Van Auken; No. 4, Hemlock; No. 5, Phelps; No. 6, Palmer; No. 7, joint schoolhouse in Jefferson county; No. 8, Boylston Centre; No. 9, Smartville.

MEXICO.—No. 1, Texas; No. 2, North Church, No. 3, Arthur; No. 4, Let Eleazer; No. 5, Union Square; No. 6, Miller; No. 7, 8, and 9 are located in the village of Mexico; No. 10, Prattville; No. 11, Eddy; No. 12, South Mexico; No. 13, Lamb's Corners; No. 14, Graftin Square; No. 15, French St.; No. 16, Colosse; No. 17, Popple Ridge; No. 18, Willard; No. 19, Kenton.

REDFIELD.—No. 1, Village; No. 2,—; No. 3, Bourne; No. 4, State Road; No. 5, Castor; No. 6, Livingston or Otto's Mills; No. 7, Cooper; No. 8, Button; No. 9, Taylor; No. 10, Clifford; No. 11, Littlejohn; No. 12, Bolarine.

RICHLAND.—No. 1, Bragdon; No. 2, Hinman; No. 3, Hicks; No. 4, Manwarren; No. 5, Selkirk; No. 6, Brown; No. 7, Union Free School, village of Pulaski; No. 8, Farmer; No. 9, Chamberlin; No. 10, Richland; No. 11, Champlin; No. 12, Port Ontario; No. 13, Douglas; No. 14, Fox; No. 15, Page; No. 16, Wood; No. 17, Holmesville; No. 18, Mowry; No. 19, Meacham; No. 20, Spring Brook; No. 21, Lamb; No. 22, Lehigh.

SANDY CREEK.—No. 1, May; No. 2, Ormsby; No. 3, Agricultural Hall; No. 4, Ridge Road; No. 5, Stevens; No. 6, Sage; No. 7, Scripture; No. 8, Leach; No. 9, Union Free School; No. 11, Goodenough; No. 12, Clark; No. 13, Learned; No. 14, Young; No. 16, Woodruff.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—No. 1, Stillbrook; No. 2, Wardville; No. 3, Kasoag; No. 4, Checkered House; No. 5, Carr; No. 6, Union Free School in the village of Williamstown; No. 8, West Maple Hill; No. 9, Curran; No. 10, East Maple Hill.

LAWS OF TOWN AND COUNTY LIABILITY.

All references to the Revised Statutes are to
Banks & Brothers, 7th Ed.

TOWN CHARGES defined generally. Vol. 1 Rev. Stat., 841.

SEC. 2. The following shall be deemed town charges:

1. The compensation of town officers for services rendered for their respective towns.
2. The contingent expenses necessarily incurred for the use and benefit of the town.
3. The moneys authorized to be raised by the vote of a town meeting for any town purpose.
4. Every sum directed by law to be raised for any town purpose.

See Vol. 1 Rev. Stat., 808, 809, 810.

TOWN CHARGES CONTINUED.

Other statutory provisions, creating and defining
Actions by or against Town Officers.

Vol. I Rev. Stat., 841.

Vol. II R. S., 2403.

Section 1925 to 1931, Code Civil Procedure.

75 New York Reports 316.

APPEALS TO STATE ASSESSORS.

Costs on Ch. 435, Laws 1884.

BASTARDS, support of.

Vol. III R. S., 1951. Section 839, Code Criminal Procedure.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, Towns and City.

New York & Oswego Midland Railroad.

Chap. 398, Laws 1866 and amendatory acts.

Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

Chap. 811, Laws 1868 and amendatory acts.

Syracuse Northern Railroad.

Chap. 571, Laws 1868 and amendatory acts.

Syracuse, Phoenix & Oswego Railroad.

Chap. 907, Laws 1869.

See Vol. I. R. S., 867 to 884.

Chapter 68 and 293, Laws 1882.

Bridges, maintaining and repairing between towns.

Chap. 383, Laws 1857.

Chap. 639, Laws 1857.

Bridges, building and maintaining.

Chap. 60, Laws 1882.

Collectors losses by default of.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 1049.

Convicts, juvenile delinquents.

See under same head County charges.

Criminal Cases, fees in.

Vol. I Rev. Stat., 846. See particular officer.

Excise Commissioners, compensation and expenses.

Chap. 175, Laws 1870, Sec. 7. See amendments.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1986 to 1991.

Health Boards, expenses of.

Chap. 431, Laws 1881.

Chap. 351, Laws 1882, Sec. 5.

Highways, opening, expense and damages.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 1241, 1243, 1253.

Chap. 696, Laws 1881.

Costs in highway cases.

Chap. 455, Laws 1847, Sec. 7.

Purchase of tools used on

Chap. 398, Laws 1883.

Purchase of "Stone Crusher."

Chap. 220, Laws 1884.

Highways and Bridges, annual appropriation for.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 1214. Ch. 615, Laws 1857.

Highways and Bridges, extraordinary repairs of.
Chap. 103, Laws of 1858. Chap. 442, Laws 1865.

Highways and Bridges, building and maintaining.
Ch. 250, Laws 1882. Vol. II Rev. Stat., 928, 930.

Highways and Bridges, Town liability for defective.
Ch. 700, Laws 1881.

Idiots, support of at Asylum.

Chap. 220, Laws 1862. Sec. 19, Ch. 72, Laws 1878.

Justices, expenses of removal.

Ch. 280, Laws 1847. Ch. 354, Laws 1880.

Judgments against town, collection of.

Ch. 554, Laws 1880.

Lockups, or houses of detention.

Ch. 513, Laws 1872.

Lunatics, expense of maintaining.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1899, 1900, 1904.

Lunatics charged with crime.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1906, 1907, Sec. 32.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registration of, town or city.

Chap. 431, Laws 1881.

Chap. 351, Laws 1882.

Non-Resident Lands, expense of survey.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 992.

Orphan and destitute children, support of.

Chap. 438, Laws 1884.

Poor, Town support of.

Vol. I Rev. Stat., 809.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1853 to 1882.

Pounds, erection and maintaining.

Vol. I Rev. Stat., 841.

Railroad Commissioners, compensation and expenses of.

See laws under head of bonded indebtedness.

School Commissioners, expenses apportioned and levied by Board
of Supervisors.

Chap. 84, Laws 1867.

Taxes, State, Towns proportion of for general purposes, Canals and Schools, apportioned and levied by the Board of Supervisors.

Chap. 312, Laws 1859, amended.

Chap. 351, Laws 1874. Vol. II Rev. Stat., 996.

Taxes, County, Towns proportion of determined and levied by Board of Supervisors.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 979.

Rejected and returned, levied by Board of Supervisors.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 1021, 1022, 1173, 1192. Ch. 65, Laws 1878.

Refunded, levied by Board of Supervisors.

Chap. 695, Laws 1871, amended.

Chap. 141, Laws 1884.

Chap. 325, Laws 1870. Vol. II Rev. Stat., 1023.

Appeal cases, costs in.

Chap. 80, Laws 1880.

Weights and Measures, purchase of Standard.

Ch. 134, Laws 1851.

Ch. 326, Laws 1854.

COUNTY CHARGES defined generally. Vol. II, Rev. Stat., 978.

Sec. 3. The following shall be deemed county charges:

1. The compensation of the members of the Board of Supervisors, of their clerk, and of the County Treasurer.
2. The fees of the District Attorney and all expenses necessarily incurred by him in criminal cases arising within the county.
3. The accounts of the Criers of the several courts within the county for their attendance in criminal cases.

- 4 The compensation of Sheriffs for the commitment and discharge of prisoners on criminal process within their respective counties.
5. The compensation allowed by law to Constables for attending courts of record; and reasonable compensation to Constables and other officers for executing process on persons charged with criminal offenses; for services and expenses in conveying criminals to jail; for the service of subpoenas issued by any District Attorney, and for other services in relation to criminal proceeding for which no specific compensation is prescribed by law.
6. The expenses necessarily incurred in the support of persons charged with or convicted of crimes and committed to the several jails of the county.
7. The sums required by law to be paid to prosecutors and witnesses in criminal cases.
8. The accounts of the Coroners of the county for such services as are not chargeable to the persons employing them.
9. The moneys necessarily expended by any county officer in executing the duties of his office in cases in which no specific compensation for such services is provided by law.
10. The accounts of the County Clerks for services and expenses incurred under the sixth chapter of this act.

(NOTE.) Chap. 6, page 378 Rev. Stat., entitled "Of elections other than for militia and town officers."

11. All charges and accounts for services rendered by any Justice of the Peace under the laws for the relief and settlement of the poor of such county, and for their services in the examination of felons not otherwise provided for by law.
12. The sum necessarily expended in each county in the support of county poor houses; and of indigent persons whose support is chargeable to the county.
13. The sum required to pay the bounties allowed by law for the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals, and chargeable to the county.
14. The sums necessarily expended in repairing the Court Houses and jails of the respective counties.
15. The contingent expenses necessarily incurred for the use and benefit of the county.
16. Every other sum directed by law to be raised for any county purpose under the direction of a Board of Supervisors.
(NOTE.) For reference to the specific statute authorizing audit of county charges, made under foregoing and other provisions. See under head of "Other statutes creating and defining County charges" and "Fees and compensation of County officers."

County Charges continued.

Other statutory provisions creating and defining.

Armory, Armories and Janitors.

(Military Code.) Chap. 249, Laws 1883.

Secs. 60, 61, 62 and 64 amended, Ch. 91, Laws 1884.

Actions and appeals by or against the county.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 977, 1003. Vol. III 2403.

Bastards, support of.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1857 to 1869. Sec. 839 Code Criminal Pro.

Blind, support of.

Ch. 587, Laws 1865 amended.

Ch. 744, Laws 1867.

Ch. 616, Laws 1872.

Ch. 463, Laws 1873.

Bridges, County aid to.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 942, 1258.

Chap. 439, Laws 1881.

Chap. 346, Laws 1883.

Oneida, Oswego and Salmon rivers.

Chap. 808, Laws 1870.

Census Enumerators, compensation of

Ch. 181, Laws 1858, amended,

Ch. 34, Laws 1865.

County and Town Clerks' services as to census.

Ch. 34, Laws 1865.

County Officers, salaries, fees, compensation and expenses of.

(See particular officer.)

County Officers, expenses, removal.

Ch. 323, Laws 1874.

County Buildings, Sites and erection of.

Ch. 482, Laws 1875, amended,

Ch. 570, Laws 1881.

County Buildings, insurance of.

Ch. 291, Laws 1847.

Change of location, expenses of.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 979.

Ch. 264, Laws 1881.

Counsel to assist District Attorney, compensation of.

Ch. 323, Laws 1874.

Ch. 196, Laws 1882.

Coroners' Jurors, fees of and compensation to surgeons.

Ch. 833, Laws 1873, amended by Ch. 535, Laws 1871.

Ch. 278, Laws 1878. Sec. 775 Code Criminal Pro.

Contingent Expenses.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 979.

People vs. Hawes, 34 Barb., 69.

Criminal Cases tried in other counties, expenses of.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2584.

Court House, repairs of.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 927, 928.

Collector's Fees on returned taxes.

Ch. 474, Laws 1875.

Court Attendance, fuel, lights, &c.,

Sec. 31 Code Civil Pro.

Calendars, when ordered by courts.

Secs. 19 and 20 Code Civil Pro.

Convicts, removal and transportation of to penitentiary.

Ch. 289, Laws 1859, amended.

Ch. 209, Laws 1874 and Ch. 108, Laws 1876.

Juvenile delinquents. Ch. 254, Laws 1859.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2538.

Convicts, Female, "Woman's Reform Association, Oswego City."

Ch. 256, Laws 1883.

Costs in Suits against County.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 978.

County Court, publishing appointment terms.

Sec. 356 Code Civil Pro.

County Clerk, transmitting papers to.

Sec. 3198 Code Civil Pro.

Deaf and Dumb, support of.

Ch. 325, Laws 1863 amended Ch. 213, Laws 1875.

Ch. 253, Laws 1874.

Ch. 331, Laws 1876.

Docket Book, new purchase of when necessary.

Sec. 1245 Code Civil Pro.

Election, expenses and compensation of County officers under election laws.

Vol. I Rev. Stat., 378 to 414.

Publishing election notices and canvass.

Chap. 482, Laws 1875. Sec. 7.

Fires, investigation of origin by Coroner, Sheriff or Deputy.

Ch. 504, Laws 1857.

Game Law, expenses of enforcement.

Ch. 591, Laws 1880, amended,

Ch. 317, Laws 1883.

Costs against Game Constable.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2108.

Game and Fish, Protector and Game Constables, expenses of.

Ch. 591, Laws 1880. Sec. 26.

Ch. 317, Laws 1883. Sec. 2.

Idiots, clothing for.

Chap. 220, Laws 1862.

Amended Ch. 739, Laws 1867. Sec. 19.

Ch. 220, Laws 1862. (See particular institution.)

Jails, guards for.

Ch. 69, Laws 1845.

Jails, repairs of.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 927, 928, 979.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2592.

Jails, supplies for.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2589, 2590.

Jails, disinfectants for.

Ch. 599, Laws 1868.

Jails, Physician to.

Sec. 126, Code Civil Pro.

Jails, materials furnished for labor of criminals.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1950.

Jails, necessary furniture for.

67 N. Y. Reports 44.

Jails, rent of. (See charters Fulton, Phoenix and Oswego Falls.)

Judgments against County.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2403.

Ch. 554, Laws 1880.

Justices, compensation of on inquests.

Ch. 379, Laws 1864.

Jurors, Grand, compensation of and extra allowance.

Secs. 3314 and 3315 Code Civil Pro.

Jurors, Trial, compensation of.

Secs. 3314 and 3315 Code Civil Pro.

Food and lodging during trial, if kept together.

Sec. 424 Code Crim. Pro.

Lunacy Commission, expense of.

Ch. 446, Laws 1874.

Lunatic Criminals, expenses of at Asylum.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1905.

Ch. 515, Laws 1884.

Lunatics, support of.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1898.

Ch. 446, Laws 1874, amended,

Ch. 164, Laws 1880.

See particular institution (post.)

Loans to County.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 923.

Ch. 590, Laws 1868.

Ch. 482, Laws 1875.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registration of.

Ch. 512, Laws 1880.

Militia, pay of troops on duty, request of Sheriff or Mayor.

Military co le. Ch. 299, Laws 1883. Secs. 79 and 95.

Monuments to Soldiers.

Ch. 855, Laws 1869.

Ch. 136, Laws 1877.

Military Statistics.

Ch. 51, Laws 1864.

Ch. 690, Laws 1865.

Nuisance, abatement of by order of State Board of Health.

Ch. 308, Laws 1882.

Orphan and Destitute Children at Asylum, support of.

Ch. 438, Laws 1884.

Orphan Asylum at Oswego.

Ch. 186, Laws 1858.

Poor, County support of.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1863 to 1869. Sec. 57.

Schools for pauper children.

Ch. 277, Laws 1831.

Prisoners in Jail on civil process.

Ch. 405, Laws 1883.

Ch. 251, Laws 1875.

Ch. 416, Laws 1877.

Ch. 228, Laws 1884.

Post Mortems, by direction of Coroner.

Ch. 833, Laws 1873 amended.

Ch. 535, Laws 1874. Sec. 775 Code Crim. Pro.

Pendency of Action. New book for when necessary.

Sec. 1672 Code Civil Pro.

Penitentiary Contracts.

Ch. 289, Laws 1859 amended.

Ch. 209, Laws 1874.

Ch. 108, Laws 1876.

Riots, damages from (city or county.)

Ch. 428, Laws 1855.

Session Laws, publication of.

Chap. 280, Laws 1845.

Amended Ch. 215, Laws 1870.

Ch. 416, Laws 1874. See Sec. 3317 Code Civil Pro.

Subpoenaing Witnesses, Subpoena, District Attorney.

Secs. 609, 610, 614 Code Criminal Pro.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2579.

Soldiers, Burial of honorably discharged and head stones for.

Ch. 203, Laws 1881 amended,

Ch. 247, Laws 1883.

Ch. 319, Laws 1884.

See Journal of Supervisors 1883, pages 73, 128.

Stenographers, compensation of.

Sec. 88 Code Civil Pro.

Secs. 251 to 262 Code Civil Pro.

Ch. 332, Laws 1884.

Minutes, binding of if authorized.

Sec. 2543 Code Civil Pro.

Seals, new of County Clerk or Surrogate.

Sec. 30, Code Civil Pro.

Surrogate, books for.

Sec. 2498 Code Civil Pro.

Surrogate, clerk of if authorized by Board of Supervisors.

Sec. 2508 Code Civil Pro.

Trials of criminal cases in other counties.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2584.

Witnesses, Poor expenses of.

Sec. 616 Code Crim. Pro.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2579.

Ch. 57, Laws 1846.

Ch. 155, Laws 1869.

Before Board of Supervisors or committee of.

Ch. 190, Laws 1858.

Attending before County Treasurer.

Ch. 461, Laws 1836.

Weights and Measures, purchase of Standard.

Ch. 134, Laws 1851.

Chap. 326, Laws 1854.

Institutions outside of County :

These institutions are the source of a very considerable portion of the taxes of the county and increase yearly. The principal institutions receiving from the county, pupils, insane, deaf and dumb, blind, idiots and convicts are

- New York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica. Organized.
Ch. 135, Laws 1842. Revised and consolidated act.
Ch. 446, Laws 1874.
Title 3 and amendments. Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1901.
- Willard Insane Asylum, Ovid, N. Y.
Ch. 446, Laws 1874. Title 4.
- State Homeopathic Asylum, Middletown, N. Y.
Ch. 446, Laws 1874. Title 7.
- St. Vincent's Protectorate and Reformatory, Utica, N. Y.
Ch. 355, Laws 1875.
- New York State Institution for Blind, Batavia, N. Y.
Ch. 587, Laws 1865.
Ch. 744, Laws 1867.
- Le Couteulx, St. Mary's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Buffalo.
Ch. 325, Laws 1863 amended,
Ch. 213, Laws 1875.
- New York Institute for deaf and dumb, New York city. Organized
1838.
See Ch. 386, Laws 1864.
- Western New York Institution for deaf mutes, Rochester.
Ch. 325, Laws 1863 amended,
Ch. 213, Laws 1875.
Chaps. 54 and 331, Laws 1876.
- The Central New York Institution for deaf mutes, Rome, N. Y.
Ch. 213, Laws 1875.
- New York Institute for Idiots, Syracuse.
Ch. 220, Laws 1862 and amendments.
Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1834.
- Onondaga County Penitentiary, Syracuse.
Ch. 289, Laws 1859 amended,
Ch. 209, Laws 1874 and Ch. 108, Laws 1876.
Contract with. See Journal of Proceedings 1881. Pages
32 and 235. Expires Dec. 31, 1884.

An examination of the laws under which these institutions are organized, shows that the principal duty of the Board of Supervisors as to their bills, is to provide way and means to pay them, not to audit.

As to the insane, county or town paupers, when admitted by proceedings instituted by the County Superintendent or Overseer of the Poor, or removed by Superintendent of Poor from County asylum, the charges for maintenance by these institutions are in no manner subject to the discretion of the Board of Supervisors. Its duty to provide for payment is mandatory.

Idiots sent to asylum on recommendation of County Superintendent, Commissioner of Charities and on certificate of County Judge, Board of Supervisors must vote annually a sum for clothing for each State pupil from county.

Blind.—Applications for admission certified by County Judge, County Clerk, Supervisor, Town Clerk or Mayor. County to appropriate towards support and other expenses.

Deaf and Dumb.—State pupils to be designated by Supt. Public Instruction. County to appropriate for clothing.

Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor authorized to send pauper or indigent children.

See under head Town and County charges.

It does not appear as the law now is that the Board of Supervisors can exercise any substantial control over this class of charges.

As to the claims of these institutions, it is provided in the several acts of organization, that the Board of Supervisors have the power and it seems to be the intention that the items should be properly assigned as County, City or Town Charges, and not levied in gross.

The following are important provisions and checks as to admissions to the institutions referred to. Sec. 2, Chap. 347, Laws 1880.

“It shall be the duty of every Judge, Justice, Superintendent of the Poor, Supervisor or other person, who by law is authorized to make commitments or appointments to any of the State benevolent institutions of the State, to make a report in writing to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county so liable, or of the county in which any town is so liable for the board, instruction, care or clothing mentioned in section one, of this act, said report shall be made within ten days after making such commitment or appointment, and shall show when known the nationality, age, sex and residence of each person so appointed or committed, and the length of time of such appointment or commitment.”

Sec. 6 (same act). “Any officer mentioned in this act who shall refuse or neglect to make the reports required by this act shall not be entitled to receive any compensation or pay for any service, salary or otherwise from any town or county to which he is required to make such report.”

Sec. 7 (same act). “The clerk of the Board of Supervisors who shall receive any report or account in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall carefully file the same, and present the same to the respective Board of Supervisors on the second day of the annual meeting of the board next succeeding the receipt of the same.”

See § 6, Title 1, Chap. 446, Laws of 1874, as to power of Board of Supervisors to make standing order as to Asylum to which lunatics shall be sent.

Distinction between Town and County Charges in criminal cases.

All fees and accounts of magistrates and other officers for criminal proceedings, including cases of vagrancy, shall be paid by the several towns or cities, wherein the offense shall have been committed, and all accounts rendered for such proceedings shall state where such offense was committed and the Board of Supervisors shall assess such fees and accounts upon the several towns or cities designated by such accounts ; but when any person shall be bound over to the Oyer and Terminer, or Court of Sessions, or committed to jail to await a trial in either of said courts, the cost of the proceedings had before the single magistrate, shall be chargeable upon the towns or cities as aforesaid, and the costs of the proceedings had after the person shall have been so bound over or committed, shall be chargeable to the county; but nothing herein contained shall apply to cases of felonies, nor where the proceedings or trial for the offense shall be had before any Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Court of Sessions of the county, and the fines imposed and collected in any such cases shall be credited to said towns or cities respectively. And whenever any criminal warrant shall be issued by

any magistrate residing out of the town or city wherein the offense shall have been committed, it shall authorize the officer executing the same to carry the person so charged * * before any magistrate, resident and being in the town or city, wherein such offense shall have been committed * * * nor shall such magistrate (the magistrate issuing the warrant) be allowed any compensation for any further proceedings in any such case beyond issuing such warrant or process.

Chap. 455, Laws 1847, § 13. Vol. I Rev. Stat., 846.

NOTE.—The foregoing section to be understood must be read in connection with Sec. 26, Laws 1845, which it amends. The construction is believed to be—that the cost and expenses of the prosecution before indictment of all offenses less than a felony, are to be paid by the town or city wherein the offense is committed, and all fines imposed before indictment, to be credited to the town or city wherein the offense was committed. After indictment, all expenses of prosecution for any offense or crime to be paid by the county, and all fines imposed and collected after indictment to be credited to the county.

LAWS AND RULES OF AUDIT.

1. "All accounts presented in any year to the Board of Supervisors of any county, shall be numbered from one upwards, in the order in which they are presented, and a memorandum of the time of presenting the same; of the names of the persons in whose favor they shall be made out, and by whom they shall be presented, shall be entered in the minutes of the Board to which they shall be presented, and no such account after being so presented shall be withdrawn from the custody of the Board or its clerk for any purpose whatever, except to be used as evidence upon a judicial trial or proceeding, and in such case it shall, after being so used be forthwith returned to such custody."

Sec. 28, Chap. 180, Laws 1845.

2. "No account shall be audited by any board of town auditors, Supervisors or Superintendents of the Poor, for any service or disbursements unless such accounts shall be made out in items and accompanied with an affidavit attached to and to be filed with such account made by the person presenting or claiming the same, that the items of such account are correct, and that the disbursements and charges therein have been in fact made or rendered, or necessary to be made or rendered at that session of the board, and stating that no part thereof has been paid or satisfied; and the chairman of such board or either of said superintendents is hereby authorized to administer any oath required under this section."

As amended Ch. 490, Laws 1847.

3. "Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed to prevent any such board from disallowing any account in whole or in part when so rendered, or verified, nor from requiring any other or further evidence of the truth and propriety thereof, as such board may think proper."

Ch. 180, Laws 1845.

NOTE—"If an account is not properly verified, it should be returned to claimant with notice that he may appear and correct it. It is not the duty of the board to audit accounts not made out by items and verified as required by law."

People vs. Supervisors Monroe Co., 18 Barb., 567.

4. "All town and county officers, and all other persons who may present to the Board of Supervisors accounts for their services to be audited and allowed, shall, before any such account or claim shall be passed upon or allowed, exhibit a just and true statement in writing of the nature of the services performed by them."

"In all cases in which a specific compensation is not provided by law, the officer or person presenting an account thereof, shall also exhibit in writing a just and true statement of the time actually and necessarily devoted to the performance of such service."

Vol. II R. S., 978.

Justices and Constable Accounts. Appeal from Board of Town Auditors.

5. "In every case where any account of a Justice of the Peace or Town Constable for fees in criminal cases is audited by a Board of Town Auditors of any town, any tax payer of said town may appeal from such auditing and allowance to the Board of Supervisors of the county, and such Board of Supervisors shall thereupon have power to audit and allow such bill; and in case any such account shall be disallowed or the amount thereof reduced, the party presenting the same shall have the same right of appeal as above provided."

"Such appeal shall be taken in five days after the allowance or disallowance of a bill by such town auditors, in whole or in part, by the service of a notice of appeal in writing on the town clerk, and said town clerk shall forthwith thereafter transmit said bill to the Board of Supervisors of said county to be audited and allowed by them, and said Board of Town Auditors shall have no further jurisdiction over any such bill after service of notice of appeal."

"If after service of any notice of appeal, the bill is not transmitted to the Board of Supervisors as herein provided, no part thereof shall be levied or collected."

Ch. 832, Laws 1866.

See similar provisions as to justices' accounts and appeals.

Chap. 274, Laws 1871.

6. Town officers as to *per diem* compensation.

“No town officer shall be allowed any *per diem* compensation for services, unless expressly provided by law.”

Sec. 23, Ch. 180, Laws 1845.

Fraud in auditing or obtaining audit.

7. “Every person who, with intent to defraud, shall wrongfully obtain, receive, convert, pay out or dispose of, or who, with like intent, by wilfully paying, allowing or auditing any unjust claims, or in any other manner or way whatever, shall aid or abet any other in wrongfully obtaining, receiving, converting, paying out or disposing of any money, funds, credits or property held or owned by the State, or held or owned officially or otherwise, for and on behalf of any public or governmental interest by any municipal or other public corporation, board, officer, agency or agent of any city, county, town, village or civil division or sub-division, department or portion of the State, shall on conviction of such offense, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for a term of not less than ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five times the loss resulting from the fraudulent acts committed.” * *

Ch. 19, Laws 1875.

The questions arising as to the legality of claims presented to auditing boards, and the duty of audit or disallowance are many, and the decisions of the court as to those questions are frequent and sometimes conflicting. These decisions have been made for the most part on *mandamus* against Boards of Supervisors either to compel audit, or consideration and determination by the board.

The rules established by the following decisions may be regarded as covering the general powers and duties of auditing boards as to claims and as final and controlling upon the action of such boards.

8. First.—“When the fact of the existence of a claim is undisputed, the board must act, (allow or disallow) or *mandamus* will issue to compel action.

People vs. Supervisors Otsego Co., 51 N. Y., 401.

“Where the duty to be performed by the board is judicial, they may be compelled to meet and decide on the matter, but cannot be controlled as to the manner in which they shall decide; where the duty is ministerial they may be compelled to do the act which they are charged with unlawfully refusing to do.”

People vs. Taylor, 30 How., 78.

Second.—“A Board of Supervisors has power to rescind a resolution, auditing and allowing a claim against the county upon discovery of mistake or error.

Hotchkiss vs. Supervisors Broome Co., 65 N. Y., 222.

Third.—Whether a claim rejected by a Board of Auditors can be considered and allowed by a subsequent one, is a question as to which the courts differ.

The better rule in practice is believed to be that a claim once rejected, should not be con-

sidered by a subsequent board, except upon additional facts or new decision of the courts.

Fourth.—“Whenever any service is required by law and actually performed, for which no compensation is provided by statute, the officer is entitled to a reasonable compensation to be determined by the Board of Supervisors or Board of Town Auditors, unless there be a statutory prohibition, express or constructive.”

Chase vs. Saratoga Co. 33 Barb., 603.

Stilton vs. Supervisors Albany, 12 Wend., 257.

Fifth. — Moneys are “necessarily expended” within the meaning of the statute. (See Vol. II R. S., page 979, sub. 9,) for the protection of county officers when the expenditures are not only needful and proper, as contradistinguished from such as are needless and improvident, but also reasonable, appropriate and customary in the execution of the particular duty.

Such charges when necessary, (a question to be determined by the Board of Supervisors) must be audited and paid.

Hall vs. Supervisors New York, 32 N. Y., 473.

Sixth.—“A Board of Supervisors has no power to audit and allow accounts not legally chargeable to their county, and such an audit is null and void; it may be disregarded by

the officers of the county and is not binding and conclusive upon a succeeding board."

Ellis vs. Supervisors Richmond Co., 59 N. Y., 620.

See also this case as to whether a supervisor is entitled to compensation for committee services.

9. As to supplies to county buildings see resolutions of Board, page 94, Journal of 1883.
10. The Board of supervisors may through subpoena, issued by its chairman, compel the attendance of persons and the production of papers as to matter before it.

Ch. 190, Law, 1858.

The board may confer power upon its committees to send for persons and papers, as to any matter properly before such committee.

Sec. 3, Ch. 190, Laws 1858.

The chairman of the board is authorized to administer an oath to any person concerning any matter submitted to the board or connected with their powers and duties.

Vol. II R. S., 926.

Each Supervisor may administer oaths as to any matter before such Supervisor or Board of Supervisors.

Ch. 69, Laws 1870.

The chairman of any committee appointed by boards, may administer oaths.

Ch. 506, Laws 1836.

Both the chairmen of the board and of committees may administer oaths to witnesses.

Ch. 145, Laws 1858.

10. Suggestions as to making out accounts by claimants for presentation to auditing boards.

First.—Every account should be made out in accordance with some approved form, on legal cap paper, (most convenient) should be properly folded and endorsed with the name of the claimant, nature of service and amount claimed. The handwriting should be legible.

Second.—The account should be made out in items.

Third.—The item for serving any process should state in full, the name of the officer issuing the process, the name of the offender, the nature of the offense, the time when and the place where such process was served.

Fourth.—Items for mileage should, in addition to a statement of the number of miles, contain a statement showing the places from and to which the distance is computed, and whether it is for going only, or going and returning.

Fifth.—Any service for which the compensation is discretionary should be fully described, the time actually employed and every other act, to enable the board to determine the value of the service.

Sixth.—All accounts must be verified that the items are correct, that the disbursements or services charged have in fact been made or rendered, and that no part thereof has been paid or satisfied.

See statutory provisions under head of fees, &c., of particular officer.

Seventh.—All accounts must be presented to the Board of Supervisors (by deposit) on or before the morning of the fourth day of the annual meeting.

Claims presented in disregard of the statutory requirements in making out and verification cannot be audited.

BOARDS OF AUDIT.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Oswego is composed of one Supervisor from each ward in the city of Oswego, and from each town in the county of Oswego.

Vol. II R. S., 926.

General powers of Board defined.

Vol. II R. S., 926 and special laws since enacted.

The special laws are found in the 7th Ed. Banks & Bros. R. S., and in session laws of 1882, 1883 and 1884

The Supervisors of a county constitute the "Board of County Canvassers," which Board meets at the office of the County Clerk before 1 o'clock p. m. of the Tuesday

next following a general election.

Vol. I R. S., 390.

The time of the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors is usually determined immediately after the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers.

“A majority of the Supervisors of any county shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and all questions which shall arise at their meetings shall be determined by the votes of the Supervisors present.”

Sec. 5, Vol. II R. S., 926.

NOTE.—The foregoing provision as to a quorum and the transaction of business is subject to the statutory exceptions, as to special matters coming before the Board.

BOARD OF TOWN AUDITORS.

CITY.

The Common Council and the Supervisors of the City of Oswego constitute this Board.

Chap. 28, Laws 1861.

As to powers, duties, time and place of meeting and manner of procedure.

Sec. 3, Ch. 28, Laws 1861.

BOARD OF TOWN AUDITORS.

TOWNS.

“The Supervisor, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace, or any two of the said Justices of the Peace of the several Towns in this State shall constitute a Board of Town Auditors for the purpose of auditing and allowing the accounts of all charges and claims payable by their respective towns.”

“The said Board of Auditors shall meet for the purpose of auditing and allowing such accounts annually in each town, at the place of holding the last town meeting on the last Thursday preceding the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County.”

Secs. 1 and 2, Ch. 305, Laws 1840 amended.
Ch. 288, Laws 1844.

SETTLEMENT WITH TOWN OFFICERS.

Board of Town Auditors to settle with Overseers of the Poor and Commissioners of Highways, on the last Tuesday preceding the annual town meeting.

Ch. 172, Laws 1863.

“The Justices of the town, or a majority of them and the Town Clerk to examine and audit the accounts of the Supervisor for monies received and disbursed by him, the Tuesday preceding the annual town meeting.”

Vol. I R. S., 835.

Fees and Compensation of Town and County Officers.

TOWN OFFICERS—TOWN CHARGE.

ASSESSORS.

For each day actually and necessarily spent in the discharge
of official duties.....\$2.00
Ch. 242, Laws 1870.

Services, for which assessors are entitled to compensation if
performed.

For dividing Town into assessment districts.
Vol. II Rev. Stat., 990.

Ascertaining all taxable property, names of all taxable inhabi-
tants in town. (*id.*) Sec. 8.

Preparing roll and making assessment. (*id.*) Sec. 9.

Giving notice of completion of roll.
Vol. II Rev. Stat., 992. Sec. 19.

Services on review of assessments. (*id.*) Sec. 20.

Delivering completed roll to Supervisor. (*id.*) Sec. 27.

Notifying Supervisor to cause survey of non-resident lands
divided by town line. (*id.*) Sec. 24.

Notifying Supervisor to cause survey of non-resident lands
partly occupied. (*id.*) Sec. 13.

Inserting in assessment roll value telegraph lines.
Ch. 597, Laws 1881.

Annexing to roll names of persons liable to tax on dogs, &c.
Ch. 244, Laws 1862.

Making application to court (discretionary) to enforce collec-
tion of taxes on personal property,
Ch. 318, Laws 1842.
(If tax not collected, expenses town charge.)

Apportioning property of Railroads, telegraph, telephone and pipe line companies among school districts.

Ch. 694, Laws 1867 amended, Ch. 414, Laws 1884.

Dividing town into election districts or altering.

Vol. I Rev. Stat., 382. Ch. 437, Laws 1880.

Giving notice of elections. Ch. 137, Laws 1881.

Making separate valuation of lands in town and village or city.

Ch. 171, Laws 1871.

For services as fence viewer in examining and certifying as to sheep killed by dogs.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2117.

NOTE.—The last service above is a statutory duty, and is unlike other services to be performed by fence viewers, for which a specific compensation is provided to be paid by individuals.

If number of assessors in any town be reduced to one by Board of Supervisors, compensation may be increased to \$3.00.

Ch. 504, Laws 1880.

CLERK OF THE POLLS.

For each days service performed \$2.00

Ch. 242, Laws 1870.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

Each day while in session as a Board of Excise \$3.00

Ch. 444, Laws 1874.

Expense of books and blanks.

Sec. 7, Ch. 175, Laws 1870.

To execute bond to Supervisor.

Sec. 2, Ch. 444, Laws 1874.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

For each day actually and necessarily spent in the discharge of official duties.....	\$2.00
Ch. 242, Laws 1870.	
Duties defined. Vol. II Rev. Stat., 1212 to 1264. Vol. III 2086, 2455 and general acts there referred to.	
To report to Town Auditors at annual meeting of Board.	
Ch. 396, Laws 1884.	
Commissioners to execute bond to Supervisor.	
Sec. 3, Chap. 180, Laws 1845.	

CONSTABLE.

For summoning jury in highway cases when paid by town;	
For each juror summoned.....	\$.10
For each mile actually and necessarily traveled to summon jurors.....	\$.10
Ch. 696, Laws 1881.	
Summoning jury to assess damages—road case.....	\$2.00
Sec. 3323, Code Civil Pro.	

IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Serving warrant (if arrest is made).....	\$.75
Every mile traveled going and returning, if arrest is made...	.10
Taking defendant into custody on <i>mittimus</i>25
Every mile traveled taking prisoner to jail, going and returning.....	.10
Serving every subpoena.....	.25
Every mile traveled serving each subpoena, going and returning.....	.05
Notifying complainant.....	.25

Every mile to notify complainant.....	.05
Keeping prisoner after being brought before, and by direction of Justice, per day.....	1.00
Charge of jury during their deliberations.....	.50

The foregoing fees and compensation fixed by Ch. 692, Laws 1866 as amended, Ch. 89, Laws 1877.

For conveying convicts to penitentiary, if fees not otherwise fixed by Board of Supervisors as required by Ch. 254, Laws 1859, per mile, going and returning.....\$.10

For conveying juvenile delinquents to House of Refuge (fixed and determined by Board of Supervisors under authority of Ch. 254, Laws 1859.)

For one person, when taken alone, per mile..... .18

For two persons, when taken at one time, per mile..... .24

And three cents per mile for each additional person. More than two conveyed at any one time, distance to be computed going only.

Journal Proceedings 1881, page 43.

NOTE.—As to other claims presented to Town Auditing Boards by Constables in criminal cases, the rule is to be, that when a distinct service is required by law and no fee prescribed, the Board may and should audit and allow such just compensation as it shall determine, but that as to other services incident to the duties required to be performed, the foregoing fees are intended to be their full measure of compensation.

Whenever a subpoena for witnesses in criminal cases or complaints, containing one or more names, shall be served by a constable or other officer, such officer shall be allowed for mileage only for the distance going and returning, actually traveled to make such service upon all the witnesses in such case of complaint, and not separate mileage for each witness unless the Board of Supervisors or other auditing board) shall deem it equitable to make further allowance.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2580.

“No travel fees shall be allowed for traveling to subpoena a witness, beyond the limits of the county in which the subpoena was issued, or of an adjoining county, unless the board auditing the account shall be satisfied by proof that such witness could not be

subpoenaed without additional travel; nor shall any travel fees for subpoenaing witnesses be allowed, except such as the board auditing the accounts shall be satisfied were indispensably necessary."

Ch. 180, Laws 1845.

NOTE.—Sec. 2, Ch. 820, Laws 1869, requiring Constable or other officer claiming increased or additional travel, to make special affidavit as to travel * * * that he had no other official or private business, &c., is in the opinion of the Editor of the Revised Statutes, repealed.

See foot note Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2585.

In auditing accounts of Justices and Constables by a town auditing board, reference must be had to the distinction between town and county charges in criminal cases.

Ch. 455, Laws 1847, heretofore inserted.

Constable to give bond.

Vol. I Rev. Stat., 819, 825.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

For each day's service performed.....\$2.00

Ch. 24, Laws 1870.

For filing duplicate returns in County Clerk's office..... 5.00

Travel fee going and returning per mile..... .04

Sec. 14, Ch. 56, Laws 1880.

JAILERS.

Fees and compensation of, a town charge in same cases as Justices and Constables.

Ch. 455, Laws 1847.

Bills audited by Board of Supervisors.

JURORS IN ROAD CASES.

Drawn by Town Clerk to examine in relation to laying out or altering a highway, each.....	1.50
(If jury certify favorably, town charge.)	
Ch. 696, Laws 1881.	
Drawn by Town Clerk to re-assess damages.	
If drawn from adjoining town and shall attend and not serve.	.50
If they serve, each.....	1.00
If drawn from same town, attend and not serve.....	.25
If they serve, each.....	.50
When service of juror on re-assessment is a town charge, see Sec. 7, Ch. 455, Laws 1847.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Fees in Criminal Cases.

For administering an oath.....	.10
Drawing an information.....	.25
Taking a deposition of witness on information.....	.25
Issuing a warrant of arrest.....	.25
Endorsing warrant from another county (should be paid by officer having warrant).....	.25
Each day's necessary attendance upon the hearing or examination of accused.....	1.00
Every necessary adjournment of the hearing or examination.....	.25
Warrant of commitment.....	.25
Subpœna, including all the names inserted therein.....	.25
Each copy subpœna for service.....	.10
Filing each paper required by law.....	.05
Furnishing copies of papers in any proceeding, at the rate per folio of one hundred words.....	.05
Each order in writing or certificate required by law.....	.25
Drawing an undertaking of bail.....	.25
Taking an acknowledgment.....	.25
Ch. 692, Laws of 1866, Sec. 3 as amended Ch. 188, Laws 1884.	

AS COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

How constituted, Sec. 62, Code Crim. Procedure.

For venire.....	.25
Swearing each witness on the trial.....	.10
Swearing jury.....	.25
Swearing Constable to attend jury.....	.10
Subpœna, including all the names inserted.....	.25
Trial fee for each day during the necessary and actual con- tinuance of trial.....	1.00
Receiving and entering verdict.....	.25
Entering sentence of court.....	.25
Warrant of commitment on sentence.....	.25
Record of conviction and filing.....	.75

Ch. 692, Laws 1866.

“But all such charges in any one case shall not exceed five dollars, unless such court continue more than one day, in such case the costs of such additional day may be added thereto.” (*ibid.*)

“The bills rendered by Justices of the Peace for services in criminal proceedings, shall in all cases contain the name and residence of the complainant, the offense charged, the action of the Justice on such complaint, the Constable or officer to whom any warrant on such complaint was delivered, and whether the person charged was or was not arrested and whether an examination was waived or had and witnesses sworn thereon, and the account shall also show the final action of the Justice in the premises.”

Ch. 274, Laws 1871.

For services when associated with another Justice in case of
bastardy, each day actually and necessarily spent.....\$2.00
To be paid by town or county, (according to settlement) if not
paid by defendant.

For services in highway cases, and when town charges.

See Vol. I Rev. Stat., 844, 848.

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 1239 to 1252.

For each day's service for which town is chargeable.....\$2.00

Ch. 242, Laws 1870.

NOTE.—In the Supervisor's Manual of both 1878 and 1884, pages 62 and 74 respectively, it is stated that the law of 1869, Ch. 855,

Sec. 6, prohibiting the Board of Town Auditors from auditing the service bills of its members is yet in force. This is an error.

Ch. 274, Laws of 1871, amends Sec. 6, Ch. 855, Laws of 1869, and repeals the prohibition.

As to the extent of power of the Town Auditor, the law now is as defined by Ch. 305, Laws 1840, Sec. 1, as follows:

"The Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Justices of the Peace, or any two of the said Justices of the several Towns in this State shall constitute a Board of Town Auditors for the purpose of auditing and allowing the accounts of all charges and claims payable by their respective towns."

The Board of Supervisors can audit town charges only when the power is specifically conferred.

Justices to give bonds.

Ch. 123, Laws 1881.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR

For each day's service performed.....\$2.00

Ch. 242, Laws 1870.

Their compensation is a town charge when the poor are a town charge, and a county charge when the poor are a county charge.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1865.

All accounts of overseers for services relating to the support, relief and transportation of county paupers, shall be audited by Superintendent of the Poor and paid by order on County Treasurer.

Ch. 26, Laws 1832.

Superintendent of the Poor to determine allowance for transportation of paupers to county house. Subject to alteration by Board of Supervisors.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1855.

Costs not collected, made by Overseer in suits must be allowed by Town Auditors, besides per diem allowance for attending.

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 1867.

Overseer to give bond.

Ch. 269, Laws 1855.

TOWN CLERK.

For each day's services performed\$2.00

Ch. 242, Laws 1870.

Drawing jury to re-assess damages in road cases when paid by
town..... .50

Vol. II Rev. Stat., 850.

Filing and entering certificate of marriage, if not paid by
party..... .25

Copy of certificate or the entry thereof..... .10

Vol. III Rev. Stat., 2334.

For collecting dog tax (per cent.)..... .10

Killing dog when required by law..... 1.00

To be retained by him from dog tax on settlement with Treas-
urer.

Secs. 4 and 7, Ch. 244, Laws 1862.

Collector to execute bond to, and to be approved by the Super-
visor, and filed in office of County Clerk.

Vol. I Rev. Stat., 818.

If time for collection of taxes is extended, bond to be renewed.

The foregoing compensation and fees appear to cover all statu-
tory provisions for the payment of the services of a Town Clerk,
which are a town charge.

For the many clerical duties a clerk is required by law to per-
form, consisting of filing accounts of Town Officers, oaths of office,
bonds, acceptance of office, &c., it does not seem that the Legisla-
ture intended that compensation for such services should be a *per*
diem compensation, but that the clerk should be allowed and paid
a just fee, to be determined by the auditing board, reference being
had to like services performed by other officers, for which a fee is
prescribed by law.

Any necessary disbursement, whether necessary or not, (to be
determined by auditing board) made by Town Clerk in the per-
formance of a required official duty, should be allowed and paid.

Rules of Order and of Legislative Proceedings

HERETOFORE ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF OSWEGO
COUNTY AT ANNUAL MEETINGS.

RULE I.

The Board shall meet in sessions at 2 o'clock, p. m., unless otherwise ordered by a majority of all the members, and upon the appearance of a quorum, the Chairman shall take the chair, and call the members to order.

RULE II.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling roll.
 2. Reading minutes of previous session.
 3. The presentation of petitions.
 4. Reports of standing committees.
 5. Reports of select committees.
 6. Introduction of resolutions, notices and motions.
 7. Third reading of bills.
 8. Special orders of the day.
 9. Unfinished business.
 10. Miscellaneous business.
-

RULE III.

Standing Committees shall consist of three members each, except as herein provided, and shall be appointed on the following subjects, to wit:

1. Constables' and Justices' Accounts, five members.
2. Sheriffs' and Jailors' Accounts.
3. Miscellaneous Accounts, five members.
4. To Compare Rolls and copies, fourteen members.
5. To Foot Rolls, fourteen members.

6. To Equalize Valuation, seven members.
7. On Rejected Taxes, Schools and Highways.
8. To Settle with Superintendent of the Poor.
9. To Settle with County Treasurer.
10. To Settle with Judicial Officers.
11. To Settle with Loan Commissioners.
12. To Apportion and make list of Grand Jurors.
13. To Settle with Supervisors.
14. On Ways and Means.
15. To Collect Town and County Charges.
16. To Apportion Taxes and make Ratio, five members.
17. To fill Collectors' Warrants.
18. To Make Abstract.
19. On Jurisprudence.
20. On Local Legislation, six members.
21. To Extend Taxes, thirteen members.

And it shall be the duty of each of the several committees to inquire into the matter indicated by its name, and report thereon.

RULE IV.

Priority of Business—All questions relating to the priority of business, that is, the priority of one question or subject matter over another, under the same order of business, shall be decided without debate.

RULE V.

Chairman to Preserve Order—The chairman shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order; and his decisions shall be final, unless an appeal is taken to the Board. On an appeal from the decision of the chairman, he shall have the right in his place to assign his reason for his decision. He shall also have

the right to substitute any member to perform the duties of the chairman, but such substitution shall not extend beyond two days, unless by leave of the Board.

RULE VI.

Vote of Chairman.—When the Board is equally divided, including the chairman's vote, the question shall be deemed lost.

RULE VII.

Order.—When the chairman is putting a question, no member shall walk across or out of the room.

RULE VIII.

Order of Speaking.—A member desiring to debate, to give notice, to make a motion or report, or to present a petition, or other paper, shall arise and address the chairman, and sha'll not proceed further until recognized by him.

RULE IX.

Members Entitled to Speak.—No member shall speak mor than twice, nor more than ten minutes to the same general question without leave of the Board.

RULE X.

Order and Silence.—While a member is speaking, no

member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

RULE XI.

Calls to Order.—If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Board, the chairman or any member may call to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain.

RULE XII.

Members Entitled to Vote.—Every member who shall be present when any question is stated from the chair shall vote thereon, unless excused by the Board, unless he be directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not be allowed to vote.

RULE XIII.

Manner of Presenting Petitions.—All accounts, petitions and resolutions presented to the Board, shall be in writing, and endorsed by the member presenting the same, with the name of the town or ward whence it came.

RULE XIV.

Motions and Resolutions.—Every motion and resolution shall be first stated by the chairman, or read by the

clerk, before debate, and immediately before the question is put.

RULE XV.

Withdrawal of Motion.—After a motion is stated by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the house, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision is made or an amendment adopted.

RULE XVI.

Division of Question.—If the question in debate contains several distinct propositions, the same shall be divided at the request of any member, to the end that a vote may be taken on each proposition; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed inadvisable.

RULE XVII.

Filling Blanks.—When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and the longest time.

RULE XVIII.

When a question shall be under consideration no motion shall be received except as herein specified, which motion shall have precedence in the order stated, viz:

1. For an adjournment of the board.
2. A call of the board.

3. For the private question.
4. To lay on the table.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a certain day.
7. To go into committee of the whole on pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a committee of the whole.
9. To commit to a standing committee.
10. To commit to a select committee.
11. To amend.

RULE XIX.

A motion to lay a question on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate, and a motion to postpone a question indefinitely or adjourn to a certain day until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments to the main question.

RULE XX

Previous Question.—The “previous question” shall be as follows: “Shall the main question now be put?” and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and debate. When, on taking the previous question, the Board shall decide that the question shall not be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate; otherwise the question shall be immediately taken,—upon the amendment, if any be pending, first,—and then upon the original motion or resolution, without further amendment or debate.

RULE XXI.

Adjournment.—A motion to adjourn the Board shall

always be in order, and decide without debate.

RULE XXII.

Entries on Minutes.—In all cases where a resolution or motion shall be entered on the minutes, the clerk shall also enter the name of the moving member.

RULE XXIII.

The ayes and noes shall be taken on being demanded by any one member.

RULE XXIV.

No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day, or at the next session following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place, nor unless one of the majority move such reconsideration—and a motion for reconsideration being put and lost shall not be renewed, nor shall any vote be a second time reconsidered without unanimous consent.

RULE XXV.

Altering Rules.—No standing rule or order of this Board shall be rescinded, suspended or changed, nor any additional rule of order added thereto, unless it be by unanimous consent, or without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; and that such notice shall in all cases state specifically the object of the suspension or change.

RULE XXVI.

Excuse from voting.—Every member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief and verbal statement of the reason for making such request, and the question shall be taken without further debate.

RULE XXVII.

The chairman shall appoint all committees, except where the Board shall otherwise order.

RULE XXVIII.

Committees on making reports, shall return to the clerk all the papers relating thereto.

RULE XXIX.

All reports of committees may be read by the members making them, when called in their order, and then be presented to the Board; but the Board may dispense with the reading thereof.

RULE XXX.

All reports of standing committees shall lie over one day at least before being acted upon, except the committee to settle with Supervisors.

RULE XXXI.

All reports, resolutions and other matters laid on the

table, may be called therefrom under sub division seven, rule second, in the order of business.

RULE XXXII.

All questions of order that are not herein provided for, shall be decided according to parliamentary rules as adopted by the Assembly of the State of New York.

RULES FOR GOVERNING THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
IN LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

RULE 1.

No bill shall be introduced in the Board except in one of the following modes, viz:

1. Under the order of introduction of bills by towns, in alphabetical order.
 2. By unanimous consent of the Board.
 3. By report of a committee.
 4. By order of the board.
-

RULE 2.

No private bill shall be introduced, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the Board and signed by the party or parties praying for the passage of the same, except by the order of the Board.

RULE 3.

The title of all bills introduced shall state concisely the subject matter of such bills.

RULE 4.

All bills shall, after their second reading, be referred to a standing or select committee, to consider and report thereon. Such committee may report any bill, either with or without amendments, or they may report against the same. All bills favorably reported shall, if the report be agreed to, be committed to the committee of the whole; but where a bill has been reported adversely, and such report shall be agreed to by the Board, it shall not go upon the general orders, but shall be considered as rejected.

RULE 5.

Bills reported by the committee of the whole shall be subject to debate before the question to agree with the committee in their report is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered in committee of the whole. And where a bill shall be reported by the committee of the whole, with the enacting clause stricken out and the report shall be agreed to by the Board, or a report favorable to the passage of a bill shall be disagreed to by a vote of the Board, each bill shall be considered as rejected.

RULE 6.

Every bill shall receive three separate readings previous to its final passage, and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in committee of the whole, unless the Board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, shall direct otherwise.

RULE 7.

All bills should be engrossed by the clerk in the order in which they have been directed by the Board to be engrossed.

RULE 8.

A register shall be kept by the clerk of all bills introduced in the Board, in which shall be recorded under appropriate heads, the progress of all such bills.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

RULE 9.

The same rules shall be observed in committee of the whole as in

the Board, so far as the same are applicable, except that the previous question shall not apply, nor shall the number of times a member may speak be limited, and except that the yeas and nays shall not be taken.

RULE 10.

A motion to rise and report progress shall be in order at any stage, and shall be decided without debate.

RULE 11.

Bills and other matters shall be considered in committee of the whole, in the following manner, viz: They shall be first read through if the committee so direct; otherwise they shall be read and considered by sections, leaving the title to be last considered.

All amendments, in their proper connection, shall be reported to the house by the chairman.

RULE 12.

If at any time, when in committee of the whole, it be ascertained that there is no quorum, the chairman shall immediately report that fact to the chairman of the Board.

GENERAL RULE.

RULE 13.

All questions arising, and not governed by the rules of this Board, shall be governed by the rules of the Assembly, so far as applicable to the Board.

Laws Enacted by the Legislature

Since the Revised Statutes used in this compilation, to which the Board of Supervisors or County, Town or other Officers have relation.

1882.

Chap. 58 fixes compensation of Supervisors as members of Board of Supervisors.

Chap. 68 requires Supervisor receiving or disbursing any funds on account of bonded R. R. indebtedness to give bonds.

Chap. 118, authorizing Board of Supervisors to fix and regulate time for opening and closing the offices of County Officers.

Chap. 196, authorizing the District Attorney, with the approval of the County Judge, to employ counsel in a capital case, cost and expenses to be audited by Board of Supervisors.

Chap. 250, Board of Supervisors may authorize Supervisor, by and with the consent of Town Officers, to borrow money to build and repair highways and bridges.

Chap. 317 confers power upon Board of Supervisors to authorize a highway commission to alter, discontinue, etc., a highway laid out by State, as in other cases.

Chap. 322, in relation to the collection of taxes in Oswego County.

1883.

Chap. 111, Laws of 1883, to provide for the designation of Justices of the Peace as members of Courts of Sessions.

Chap. 122, requiring all votes at town meetings, if sum to be raised exceeds five hundred dollars, to be by ballot.

Chap. 123, as to vacancy in the office, or sickness of District Attorney. Appointment and pay of special.

Chap. 247, burial of honorably discharged soldiers.

Chap. 250, as to uncollected school taxes.

Chap. 317, as to Game and Fish Protectors and Game Constables.

Chap. 346, as to the construction, etc., of bridges over streams, etc., forming the boundary lines of counties.

Chap. 398, to provide for the purchase of road machine, or other implements for highway work.

Chap. 516, Comptroller to assign certain tax certificates of sale to County.

1884.

Chap. 57, Assessment Rolls. Oaths to, on, completion may be made by majority of Assessors before any officer in county authorized to administer oaths.

(See same act for form of oath.)

Chap. 133, repeal of law, designating and creating State paper, and provides for publication of legal notices, etc., in county papers.

Ch. 141. This Act is thought to be of sufficient practical importance to insert in full.

SECTION 1.—Section five of Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An Act to extend the powers of Boards of Supervisors, except in the counties of New York and Kings, as amended by Chapter 695 of the Laws of 1871," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The Board of Supervisors of any County, except New York and Kings, may, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected thereto, legalize the informal acts of any town meeting in raising money for any purpose for which such money is authorized to be raised by law, and by a like vote to legalize the irregular acts of

any town officer performed in good faith, and within the scope of his authority, and also to correct any manifest, clerical or other error in any assessments or returns made by any town officer to such Board of Supervisors which shall properly come before such Board for their action, confirmation or review, and it may refund to any person the amount collected from him of any tax illegally or improperly assessed or levied. In raising the amount so refunded, such Board shall adjust and apportion the same upon the property of the several towns and wards of the county as shall be just, taking into consideration the portion of State, County, Town and Ward tax included therein, and the extent to which each town or ward has been benefitted thereby."

NOTE.—The power of the Board of Supervisors, under the Act amended (Ch. 855, Laws 1869, as amended by Ch. 695, Laws 1871) as to the matters enumerated, could only be exercised after recommendation by the County Court.

By the Act of 1884, above quoted, the County Court has no longer relation to the matters referred to in the amended or amendatory act.

The power no longer belongs solely, (and very properly) to the Board of Supervisors.

Chap. 179, additional powers to Trustees of School Districts.

Chap. 188, as to fees of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases.

Chap. 212, Board of Supervisors as to Game Laws.

Chap. 220, "Stone crusher," purchase of when authorized.

Chap. 275, authorizing Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor to send deaf and dumb persons to Northern New York Institution at Malone.

Chap. 309, Surrogate power to administer oaths and acknowledge deeds, &c., same force and effect as County Judge.

Chap. 319, amending former acts as to burial of honorably discharged soldiers.

Chap. 337, requiring District Attorney to execute to the people, a bond in such sum as the Board of Supervisors shall direct, to be approved by County Judge.

Chap. 250, in relation to the examination of the accounts of Surrogate.

Chap. 356, as to duty of District Attorney when application is made to Governor for pardon, &c.

Chap. 392, amending code criminal procedure, and requires courts to pay into County Treasury full amount of fine. Also as to duty of County Treasurer to prosecute if not paid.

Chap. 396, as to Commissioners of Highways reporting to Board of Town Auditors.

Chap. 414, duty of Assessors to apportion valuation of railroad, telegraph, telephone and pipe line companies among school districts.

Chap. 438, consolidation of the Statutes of the State, relating to the custody and care of indigent and pauper children by Orphan Asylms and other charitable institutions, duties of Town and County Officers.

Chap. 537, as to exemption of the personal property and real estate of ministers of the gospel or priests of any denomination, amending the Revised Statutes.

*CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED
STATES.*

- 1492, America discovered by Christopher Columbus,
Oct. 12.
- 1497, Labrador discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot,
July 3.
- 1498, Coast of North America explored by Sebastian
Cabot.
- “ Continent of South America discovered by Colum-
bus, Aug. 10.
- 1499, South America visited by Amerigo Vespucci.
- 1512, Florida discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, Apr. 6.
- 1513, The Pacific Ocean discovered by Vasco Nunez de
Balboa, Sept. 29.
- 1520, Carolina was visited by Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon.
- 1521, Mexico conquered by Fernando Cortez.
- 1524, Coast of North America explored by John Ver-
razani.
- 1534, The St. Lawrence river discovered by Jacques
Cartier, June.
- 1541, Mississippi River discovered by De Soto.
- 1562, Colony of Huguenots settled at Port Royal entrance.
- 1564, Colony of Huguenots settled in Florida.
- 1565, St. Augustine, Fla., founded by the Spaniards,
Sept. 18.
- “ Huguenots' colony in Florida destroyed by the
Spaniards, Oct. 1.
- 1583, Newfoundland taken possession of by Sir H. Gil-
bert.
- 1584, Amidas and Barlow explored the coast of North
Carolina.

1585, First attempt to form a settlement at Roanoake, by Sir W. Raleigh.

1587, Second attempt to form a settlement at Roanoake.

1602, Cape Cod discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold, May 24.

1605, Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, settled by the French.

1607, Jamestown settled by the London Company, May 23.

“ Plymouth Company began a settlement on Kennebec River, Aug. 21.

1608, Quebec settled by the French, under Champlain, July 3.

1609, Virginia received its second charter, June 2.

“ Hudson River discovered by Henry Hudson, Sept. 21.

1610, “The starving time” in Virginia.

1612, Virginia received its third charter, March 22.

1613, Pocahontas married to Rolfe, April.

1614, The coast of New England explored by John Smith.

“ New York settled by the Dutch.

1616, the culture of tobacco commenced in Virginia.

1620, Commencement of Negro slavery in the English colonies, Aug.

“ Charter granted to the Council of Plymouth, Nov. 3.

“ Massachusetts settled at Plymouth, Dec. 21.

1621, Treaty with Massachusetts, made April 1.

1622, First Indian massacre in Virginia, April 1.

1623, New Hampshire settled at Little Harbor and Dover.

1633, Connecticut settled at Windsor, October.

1634, Maryland settled at St. Mary's, April 6.

1636, Rhode Island settled at Providence.

“ Harvard College founded.

1637, The Pequod war.

1638, Delaware settled near Wilmington, April.

- 1641, New Hampshire settlements united to Massachusetts.
- 1643, Union of New England colonies formed, May 29.
- 1644, Second massacre in Virginia, April.
- 1650, North Carolina settled on the Chown River.
- 1651, The "Navigation Act" passed by the British Parliament.
- 1652, The Maine settlement united to Massachusetts.
- 1655, Civil war in Maryland.
- " New Sweden conquered by the Dutch, October.
- 1663, Carolina granted to Clarendon and others.
- 1664, New York became an English province, Sept. 8.
- 1670, South Carolina settled on the Ashley river.
- 1673, Virginia granted to Culpepper and Arlington.
- 1675, King Philip's War began by an attack upon Swanzey, July 4.
- 1680, Charleston founded.
- " New Hampshire made a Royal Province, Sept. 28.
- 1682, Pennsylvania settled.
- " Delaware granted by the Duke of York to William Penn, Aug. 31.
- 1686, Andros arrived at Boston as Governor of New England, Dec. 30.
- 1689, King William's War commenced. Attack upon Dover, July 7.
- 1690, Schenectady burned by the French and Indians, Feb. 8.
- " Port Royal taken by the English, under Phipps, May.
- 1692, "Salem Witchcraft" delusion prevailed.
- 1697, King William's War terminated, Sept. 20.
- 1702, Queen Anne's War commenced.
- 1710, Port Royal, Nova Scotia, captured by the English, Oct. 13.

- 1713, Queen Anne's War terminated, Apr. 11.
- 1729, North and South Carolina became separate provinces, July.
- 1732, Washington born in Westmoreland county, Va, Feb. 22.
- 1741, "The Negro Plot" in New York.
- 1744, King George's War begun.
- 1745, Louisburg captured by the English, June 28.
- 1748, King George's War ended, Oct. 18.
- 1753, Washington sent with a letter from Dinwiddie, Oct. 31.
- 1754, Washington delivered St. Pierre's reply to Dinwiddie, Dec. 11.
 - " Battle of Great Meadows, May 28.
 - " Congress of Commissioners met at Albany, June.
 - " Battle of Fort Necessity.
- 1755, French expelled from Nova Scotia by Moncton, June.
 - " Braddock's defeat at the battle of Monongahela, July 9.
 - " The British' defeat by Dieskau, near Lake George, Sept. 8.
 - " Dieskau defeated by the British, at Lake George, Sept. 8.
- 1756, Great Britain declared war against France, May 17.
 - " France declared war against Great Britain, June 9.
 - " The French under Montcalm captured Oswego, Aug. 14.
 - " Indians defeated at Kittaning, Sept. 8.
- 1757, Fort William Henry surrendered to Montcalm, Aug. 9.
 - " Massacre at Fort William Henry, Aug. 10.
- 1758, Lord Howe killed in a skirmish at Ticonderoga, July 6.

1758. Abercrombie repulsed by Montcalm at Ticonderoga, July 8.

“ Louisburg taken by Amherst and Wolfe, July 26.

“ Fort Frontenac surrendered to the English, Aug. 27.

“ Grant defeated by Aubry, near Fort Duquesne, Sept. 21.

1759. Ticonderoga and Crown Point abandoned by the French.

“ Niagara surrendered to the English, under Johnson, July 25.

“ Battle of Montmorenci, July 31.

“ Battle of the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13.

“ Quebec surrendered to the English, Sept. 18.

1760. The French attempted the recovery of Quebec, April 28.

“ Montreal and the whole of Canada surrendered to the English, Sept. 8.

1763. The Peace of Paris between Great Britain and France, Feb. 10.

“ Florida ceded to Great Britain by Spain, Feb. 10.

1765. The Stamp Act passed by the British Parliament, March 8.

“ A Colonial Congress met at New York, Oct. 7.

1766. The Stamp Act repealed by the British Parliament, March 8.

1767. A bill imposing duties on glass, paper, &c., passed June 20.

1768. A body of British troops arrived at Boston, Sept. 27.

1770. “The Boston Massacre,” March 5.

“ All duties, except on tea, repealed by the Parliament, April 12.

1773. The cargoes of tea at Boston thrown overboard,
Dec. 16.
1774. "Boston Port Bill" passed by Parliament, March.
" "The First Continental Congress" met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
1775. The battle of Lexington, April 19.
" Ticonderoga, New York, captured by Allen and Arnold, May 10.
" Crown Point, New York, captured by the Americans, May 12.
" Washington elected commander-in-chief, June 15.
" The battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
" Washington took command of the army, June 12.
" Montreal surrendered to Montgomery, Nov. 13.
" Battle of Quebec, Dec. 31.
1776. Norfolk, Virginia, destroyed by Lord Dunmore, Jan. 1.
" Boston evacuated by the British troops, March 17.
" The battle of Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, June 28.
" The Declaration of Independence, July 4.
" The battle of Long Island, New York, Aug. 27.
" The City of New York abandoned by the Americans, Sept. 15.
" The battle of White Plains, New York, Oct. 28.
" The battle of Fort Washington, New York, Nov. 16.
" Fort Lee, New Jersey, taken by the British, Nov. 18.
" Gen. Lee surprised and taken prisoner, Dec. 13.
" The battle of Trenton, New Jersey, Dec. 26.
1777. The battle of Princeton, New Jersey, Jan. 3.

1777. Tryon's first expedition against Connecticut, April.

“ Mieg's expedition against the British at Sag Harbor, May 23.

“ Invasion of New York by Burgoyne, June.

“ Ticonderoga abandoned by the Americans, July 5.

“ The battle of Hubbardton, Vermont, July 7.

“ Gen. Prescott captured by Colonel Barton, July 10.

“ Murder of Miss Jane McCrea, near Fort Edward, July 27.

“ Fort Schuyler, New York, besieged by St. Leger, August.

“ The battle of Oriskany, near Fort Schuyler, Aug. 6.

“ The battle of Fort Schuyler, Aug. 6.

“ The battle of Bennington, Vermont, Aug. 16.

“ The battle of Brandywine, Pennsylvania, Sept. 11.

“ The battle of Bemis Heights, or first of Stillwater, Sept. 19.

“ The battle of Paoli, Pennsylvania, Sept. 20.

“ Philadelphia entered by the British, Sept. 26.

“ The battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania, Oct. 4.

“ Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken by the British, Oct. 6.

“ The battle of Saratoga, second of Stillwater, Oct. 7.

“ The surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17.

“ The British repulsed at Fort Mercer, New Jersey, Oct. 22.

“ The British repulsed at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, Oct. 22.

1777. Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.

“ Fort Mifflin abandoned by the Americans, Nov. 16.

“ Washington encamped at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, Dec. 11.

1778. American Independence acknowledged by France, Feb. 6.

“ Treaty of Alliance with France, Feb. 6.

“ British commissioners sent to America.

“ Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.

“ The battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28.

“ The battle of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and massacre, July 3.

“ The French Fleet, under D’Estaing, arrived, July 11.

“ The battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29.

“ Grey’s ravaging expedition to the eastward, Sept.

“ Ferguson’s expedition against Egg Harbor, Oct.

“ The massacre at Cherry Valley, New York, Nov. 11, 12.

“ The battle of Savannah, Georgia, Dec. 29.

1779. Sunbury, Georgia, captured by the British, Jan. 9.

“ The battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia, Feb. 14.

“ The battle of Brier Creek, Georgia, March 3.

“ Tryon’s second expedition against Connecticut, March.

“ Stony Point, New York, captured by the British, May 31.

“ Verplanck’s Point, New York, captured by the British, June 1.

“ War declared against Great Britain by Spain, June 26.

1779. The battle of Stone Ferry, South Carolina, June 20.
- " Tryon's third expedition against Connecticut, July.
 - " The battle of Stony Point, New York, July 15.
 - " British garrison at Paulus Hook surprised by Lee, July 19.
 - " The battle of Penobscot, Maine, Aug. 13.
 - " Sullivan's expedition against the Indians.
 - " "The battle of the Chemung," New York, Aug. 29.
 - " Savannah besieged by the French and Americans, Sept., Oct.
 - " Paul Jones' naval battle of the coast of England, Sept. 23.
 - " D'Estaing and Lincoln repulsed at Savannah, Oct. 9.
1780. Charleston besieged by the British, April, May.
- " The battle of Monk's Corner, South Carolina, April 14.
 - " Charleston surrendered to the British, May 12.
 - " The battle of Waxhaw, South Carolina, May 29.
 - " The battle of Springfield, New Jersey, June 23.
 - " French fleet arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, June 10.
 - " The battle of Rocky Mount, South Carolina, July 30.
 - " The battle of Hanging Rock, South Carolina, Aug. 6.
 - " The battle of Sanders Creek, South Carolina, Aug. 16.
 - " The battle of Fishing Creek, South Carolina, Aug. 18, Arnold's treason.

1780. Andre executed as a spy at Tappan, New York,
Oct. 2.
“ The battle of King’s Mountain, South Carolina,
Oct. 7.
“ The battle of Fishdam Ford, South Carolina,
Nov. 12.
“ The battle of Blackstocks, South Carolina, Nov.
20.
1781. Revolt of the Pennsylvania troops, Jan. 1.
“ The battle of the Cowpens, South Carolina, Jan.
17.
“ The revolt of New Jersey troops, Jan. 18.
“ Arnold’s depredation in Virginia, Jan.
“ Cornwallis’ pursuit of Morgan and Green, Jan.,
Feb.
“ Articles of Confederation ratified by the States.
“ The battle of Gilford Court House, North Caro-
lina, March 15.
“ The battle of Hobkirk’s Hill, South Carolina,
April 25.
“ Siege of Ninety-six by General Green, May,
June.
“ The battle of Ninety-six, South Carolina, June
18.
“ Colonel Hayne executed by the British, at Charles-
ton, July 31.
“ Arnold’s expedition against Connecticut, Sept.
“ The battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina,
Sept. 8.
“ The siege of Yorktown, Virginia, Oct.
“ The surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Oct.
19.
1782. Preliminary articles of peace signed at Paris
Nov. 30.

1783. Cessation of hostilities proclaimed in the American army, April 19.
- “ Savannah, Georgia, evacuated by the British, July 11.
- “ Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3.
- “ American army disbanded by orders of Congress, Nov. 3.
- “ New York evacuated by the British, Nov. 25.
- “ Charleston, South Carolina, evacuated by the British, Dec. 14.
- “ Washington resigns his commission, Dec. 23.
1787. Shay's Rebellion, in Massachusetts.
- “ Constitution of the United States agreed on by the convention of delegates at Philadelphia, Sept. 17.
1789. The first Congress under the Constitution met at New York, March 4.
- “ Washington inaugurated President of the United States, April 30.
1790. Harmer defeated by the Indians, in Indiana, Oct. 17, 22.
1791. United States bank established at Philadelphia.
- “ Vermont admitted into the Union, March 4.
- “ St. Clair defeated by the Indians, in Ohio, Nov. 4.
1892. Kentucky admitted into the Union, June 1.
1793. The difficulties with France.
1794. Wayne defeated by the Indians, on the Maumee, Aug. 20.
- “ “Whiskey Insurrection” in Pennsylvania.
1795. “Jay's Treaty” with Great Britain ratified, June 24.
- “ Treaties with the Western Indians, Spain and Algiers.
1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union, June 1.

1797. John Adams inaugurated President of the United States, March 4.
1799. The death of Washington, Dec. 14.
1800. The seat of government removed to Washington.
“ Treaty of peace concluded with France, Sept. 10.
1801. Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President, Mar. 4.
“ War declared against the United States by Tripoli, June 10.
1802. Ohio admitted into the Union, Nov. 29.
1803. Louisiana purchased of France, April 30.
“ Commodore Preble sent against Tripoli.
1804. The frigate Philadelphia destroyed by Decatur, Feb. 15.
“ The duel between Hamilton and Burr, July 11.
1805. Derne, a Tripolitan city, captured by Eaton, April 27.
“ Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli, June 3.
1806. British blockade from the Elbe to Brest declared, May 16.
“ Bonaparte issued his “Berlin Decree,” Nov. 21.
1807. British “Orders in Council” prohibited coast trade with France, Jan. 7.
“ American frigate Chesapeake attacked by the Leopard, June 22.
“ British armed vessels ordered to leave the United States, July.
“ British “Orders in Council” prohibited all trade with France and her allies, Nov. 11.
“ Aaron Burr tried for treason and acquitted, Sept.
“ Bonaparte issued his “Milan Decree,” Dec. 17.
“ Embargo on American ships laid by Congress, Dec. 22.
1809. Commerce with Britain and France interdicted by Congress, March 1.

1809. James Madison inaugurated President, March 4.
1811. Action between the frigate President and Lattle Belt, May 16.
- “ Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana, Nov. 7.
1812. Louisiana admitted into the Union, April 8.
- “ War against Great Britain proclaimed by the United States, June 19.
- “ Invasion of Canada by Gen. Hull, July 12.
- “ Surrender of Fort Mackinaw, Michigan, July 17.
- “ The first battle of Brownstown, Michigan, Aug. 5.
- “ The second battle of Brownstown, Aug. 9.
- “ Surrender of Detroit, Michigan, by Gen. Hull, Aug. 16.
- “ British sloop Alert taken by the frigate Essex, Aug. 13.
- “ British frigate Guerriere taken by the Constitution, Aug. 19.
- “ The battle of Queenstown, Canada, Oct. 13.
- “ British brig Frolic taken by the Wasp, Oct. 18.
- “ British frigate Macedonian taken by the United States, Oct. 25.
- “ British frigate Java taken by the Constitution, Dec. 29.
1813. The battle of Frenchtown, Michigan, Jan. 22.
- “ British brig taken by the Hornet, Feb. 24
- “ Madison commenced a second presidential term. March 4.
- “ The battle of York, Canada, April 27.
- “ Fort Meigs, on the Maumee, besieged by Proctor, May 1.
- “ The battle of Fort Meigs, Ohio, May 5.
- “ Fort George, Canada, taken by the Americans, May 27.
- “ The battle of Sackett's Harbor, New York, May 29.

1813. American frigate Chesapeake taken by the Shannon, June 1.
- “ The battle of Fort Stephenson, Ohio, Aug. 2.
- “ American brig taken by the Pelican, Aug. 14.
- “ Creek War commenced by the massacre at Fort Mims, Aug. 30.
- “ British brig Boxer taken by the Enterprise, Sept. 5.
- “ Perry’s victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
- “ The battle of the Thames, Canada, Oct. 5.
- “ The battle of Chrysler’s Field, Canada, Nov. 11.
1814. The battle of Tohopeka, the last of the Creek War, March 27.
- “ American frigate Essex taken by the Phœbe and Cherub, March 28.
- “ The battle of LaColle Mill, Canada, March 30.
- “ British brig Epervier taken by the Peacock, April 29.
- “ British sloop Reindeer taken by the American sloop Wasp, June 28.
- “ Fort Erie captured by the Americans, July 3.
- “ The battle of Chippewa, Canada, July 5.
- “ The battle of Nundy’s Lane, or Bridgewater, Canada, July 25.
- “ The first battle of Fort Erie, Canada, Aug. 15.
- “ The battle of Blandensburg, Maryland, Aug. 24.
- “ The city of Washington taken by the British, Aug. 24.
- “ British sloop Avon taken by the American sloop Wasp, Sept. 1.
- “ McDonough’s victory on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11.
- “ The battle of Plattsburg. New York, Sept. 11.
- “ The battle of North Point, Maryland, Sept. 12.

- 1814. The battle of Fort McHenry, Maryland, " 13.
- " The battle of Fort Bowyer, Alabama, Sept. 15.
- " The second battle of Fort Erie, Canada, " 17.
- " The British driven from Pensacola by Gen. Jackson, Nov. 7.
- " The battle on Lake Borgne, Louisiana, Dec. 14.
- " Hartford convention, Dec.
- " The battle nine miles from New Orleans, Dec. 23.
- " Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, Dec. 23.
- 1815. The battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
- " American frigate President captured by a British squadron, Jan. 15.
- " The Cynanne and Levant taken by the Constitution, Feb. 20.
- " The British brig Penguin taken by the Hornet, March 23.
- " War with Algiers declared by Congress, March.
- " Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers, May.
- 1816. Bank of United States rechartered for 20 years, April 10.
- " Indiana admitted into the Union, Dec. 11.
- 1817. James Monroe inaugurated President, Mar. 4.
- " Mississippi admitted into the Union, Dec. 10.
- " The Seminoles and Creeks commenced depredations.
- 1818. General Jackson went against the hostile Indians, March.
- " Pensacola seized by General Jackson, May 24.
- " Illinois admitted into the Union, Dec. 3.
- 1819. Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
- 1820. Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
- " Florida ceded to the United States by Spain, Oct.

- 1821. Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
- 1824. Lafayette visited the United States, Aug.
- 1825. John Quincy Adams inaugurated President,
March 4.
- 1826. Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, July 4.
- 1829. Andrew Jackson inaugurated President, March 4.
- 1831. Death of ex-president Monroe, July 4.
- 1832. "The Black Hawk War."
" "Nullification" in South Carolina.
- 1833. Removal of the government funds from the United States Bank, Oct.
- 1835. War with the Seminoles commenced.
" Gen. Thompson and friends massacred by the Seminoles, Dec. 28.
" Major Dade and party massacred by the Seminoles, Dec. 28.
- 1836. Arkansas admitted into the Union, June 15.
- 1837. Michigan admitted into the Union, Jan. 26.
" Martin Van Buren inaugurated President, Mar. 4.
" The battle of Okechobee, Florida, Dec. 25.
- 1841. William Henry Harrison inaugurated President,
March 4.
" Death of William Henry Harrison, April 4.
" John Tyler inaugurated President, April 6.
- 1842. The War with the Seminoles terminated.
" The "Dorr Rebellion" in Rhode Island.
- 1845. Joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas signed March 1.
" James K. Polk inaugurated President, March 4.
" Florida admitted into the Union, March 3.
" Texas admitted into the Union, Dec. 29.
- 1846. Thornton's party captured by the Mexicans, Texas, April 26.

1846. Fort Brown bombarded by the Mexicans, May.
" The battle of Palo Alto, Texas, May 8.
" The battle of Resaca de la Palma, Texas, May 9.
" Congress declared "war existed by the act of Mexico," May 11.
" Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and took Matamoras, May 18.
" Monteray, Mexico, surrendered to Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
" The battle of Bracito, Mexico, Dec. 25.
" Iowa admitted into the Union, Dec. 28.
1847. The battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, Feb. 23.
" The battle of Sacramento, Mexico, Feb. 28.
" The surrender of Vera Cruz to Gen. Scott, Mar. 27.
" The battle of Cero Gordo, Mexico, April 18.
" The battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico, Aug. 20.
" The battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico, Sept. 8.
" The battle of Chapultepec, Mexico, Sept. 13.
" City of Mexico entered by the Americans, under Scott, Sept. 14.
" The battle of Huamantle, Mexico, Oct. 9.
1848. Treaty of peace signed at Gaudaloupe, Hidalgo, Feb. 2.
" Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 20.
1849. Zachary Taylor inaugurated President, March 5.
1850. Death of President Taylor, July 9.
" Millard Fillmore inaugurated President, July 10.
" California admitted into the Union, Sept. 9.
1853. Franklin Pierce inaugurated President, March 4.
1854. "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" passed, June.
1857. James Buchanan inaugurated President, March 4.
1858. Minnesota admitted into the Union, May 11.

1859. Oregon admitted into the Union, Feb. 14.
“ John Brown’s raid into Virginia, Oct. 16.
1860. Secession Ordinance passed by South Carolina,
Dec. 20.
1861. Secession of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia,
Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, and North Carolina declared.
“ Steamer Star of the West, off Charleston, fired
into, Jan. 9.
“ Kansas admitted into the Union, Jan. 29.
“ “Southern Confederacy” formed at Montgomery,
Alabama, Feb. 4.
“ Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the
Confederacy, Feb. 18.
“ Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the
United States, March 4.
“ Fort Sumter attacked by the Confederates, Apr.
12, 13.
“ President Lincoln calls for 75,000 troops, April
15.
“ Volunteer troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19,
“ The President issues a second call for troops.
May 4.
“ Confederate victory at Big Bethel, Virginia,
June 10.
“ Union victory at Romney, Virginia, June 11.
“ Union victory at Boonville, Missouri, June 17.
“ Meeting of Congress in extra session, July 4.
“ Battle of Carthage, Missouri, July 5.
“ Battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11.
“ Rattle near Centerville, Virginia, July 18.
“ Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, July 20.
“ Battle or Bull Run, Virginia, July 21.
“ Battle of Dug Spring, Missouri, Aug. 2.

1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Aug. 10.
" Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina, captured, Aug. 29.
" Confederates takes Lexington, Missouri, Sept. 20.
" Battle of Edwards' Ferry, or Ball's Bluff, Virginia, Oct. 21.
" Capture of Port Royal entrance by Union fleet, Nov. 7.
" Battle of Belmont, Missouri, Nov. 7.
" Mason and Slidell taken from English steamer, Nov. 8.
1862. Battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky, Jan 19.
" Fort Henry captured by Union fleet, Feb. 6.
" Roanoke Island captured by Union fleet, Feb. 8.
" Fort Donelson captured by Union forces, Feb. 16.
" Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6, 8.
" United States vessels Congress and Cumberland sunk by the Merrimack, March 8.
" Engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, March 9.
" Newbern, North Carolina, captured by Union troops, March 14.
" Battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23.
" Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 7.
" Capture of Island No. 10, Mississippi River, April 7.
" Fort Pulaski, Georgia, captured by Union fleet, April 11.
" New Orleans captured by Union forces, April 25.
" Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5.
" Norfolk, Virginia, surrendered to the Unionists, May 10.

1862. Confederates retreat from Corinth, Mississippi, May 28, 29.

“ Battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, May 31, June 1.

“ Memphis, Tennessee, surrendered to the Unionists, June 6.

“ Seven days' contest on the Virginia peninsula, June 25 to July 1.

“ The President calls for 300,000 more troops, July 1.

“ Battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, Aug. 9.

“ Pope's battles between Manasses and Washington, Aug. 23, 30.

“ Battle near Richmond, Kentucky, Aug. 30.

“ Invasion of Maryland by Lee's army, Sept. 5.

“ Battle of South Mountain, Maryland, Sept. 14.

“ Harper's Ferry surrendered to the Confederates, Sept. 15.

“ Battle of Antietam, Maryland, Sept 17.

“ Battle of Munfordsville, Kentucky, Sept. 17.

“ Battle of Iuka, Mississippi, Sept. 19.

“ Battle of Corinth, Mississippi, Oct. 4.

“ Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Oct. 8.

“ Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, Dec. 13.

“ Union repulse at Vicksburg, Mississippi, Dec. 29.

“ Battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Dec. 31.

1863. The President's Emancipation Proclamation issued, Jan. 1.

“ Battle of Murfreesboro resumed and ended, Jan. 2.

“ Arkansas Post captured by Union forces, Jan. 11.

“ Bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, April 7.

“ Union Cavalry raid under Grierson, in Mississippi, April 1.

1863. Battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1.
" Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 3.
" Battle of Raymond, Mississippi, May 12.
" Union victory near Jackson, Mississippi, May 14.
" Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi, May 16.
" Battle of Big Black River, Mississippi, May 17.
" Second invasion of Maryland by Lee's army, June.
" West Virginia admitted into the Union, June 20.
" Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2.
" Vicksburg surrendered by the Confederates, July 4.
" Port Hudson surrendered by the Confederates, July 8.
" Great Riot in New York, July 13, 16.
" Morgan defeated near Kyger's Creek, Ohio, July 21.
" Morgan captured near New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26.
" Fort Wagner, South Carolina, captured by Union troops, Sept. 6.
" Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, Sept. 19, 20.
" Knoxville, Tennessee, invested by the Confederates, Nov. 18.
" Union victory at Lookout Mountain, Georgia, Nov. 24.
" Union victory at Missionary Ridge, Georgia, Nov. 25.
" Union victory at Knoxville, Kentucky, Nov. 29.
1864. The President orders a draft for more men, Feb. 1.
" Battle of Olustee, Florida, Feb. 20.
" Grant created Lieutenant General, March 3.
" Fort De Russy, Louisiana, captured by Union troops, March 14.
" Battle of Cane River, Louisiana, March 26.

1864. Battle of Mansfield, or Sabin Cross Roads, Louisiana, April 8.
- “ Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9.
- “ Fort Pillow, Tennessee, captured by the Confederates, April 12.
- “ Plymouth, North Carolina, surrendered to the Confederates, April 20.
- “ Army of the Potomac commenced a forward movement, May 3.
- “ Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 7.
- “ March from Chattanooga against Atlanta, commenced May 7.
- “ Battles near Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 7, 12.
- “ Battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 15.
- “ Battle of Newmarket, Virginia, May 15.
- “ Army of the Potomac crossed to the south side of the James, June 14.
- “ Battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama, June 9.
- “ Invasion of Maryland by Early's army, July 5.
- “ Battle of Monocacy, Maryland, July 9.
- “ The President calls for 500,000 volunteers, July 18.
- “ Battles before Atlanta, Georgia, July 20, 22, 28.
- “ Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, sacked and burned, July 20.
- “ Explosion of mine and Union repulse at Petersburg, July 30.
- “ Confederates defeated in Mobile bay, Alabama, Aug. 5.
- “ Weldon Rail Road seized by Union troops, Aug. 18.
- “ Atlanta, Georgia, captured by Union army, Sept. 2.

1864. Battle of Winchester, Virginia, Sept. 19.
" Battle of Fisher's Hill, Virginia, Sept. 22.
" Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, Oct. 19.
" Confederate ram Albemarle destroyed by torpedo,
Oct. 28.
" Plymouth, North Carolina, recaptured by Union
troops, Oct. 31.
" Nevada admitted into the Union, Oct. 31.
" Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, Nov. 30.
" Battle near Nashville, Tennessee, Dec. 16.
" Savannah, Georgia, captured by Union army,
Dec. 21.
1865. Fort Fisher, North Carolina, captured by Union
troops, Jan. 15.
" Constitutional amendment abolish slavery passed,
Jan. 31.
" Columbia, South Carolina, captured by Union
troops, Feb. 17.
" Charleston, South Carolina, captured by Union
troops, Feb. 18.
" Wilmington, North Carolina, captured by Union
troops, Feb. 22.
" Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, March
19, 20.
" Battle near Goldsboro, North Carolina, March
21.
" Battle of Fort Steadman, Virginia, March 25.
" Petersburg and Richmond captured, April 3.
" Surrender of Lee's Army, April 19.
" Mobile, Alabama, captured by the Union forces,
April 13.
" President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
" Andrew Johnson inaugurated President, April
15.

1865. Surrender of Johnson's army, April 26.
" Jefferson Davis captured in Georgia, May 10.
Close of the Rebellion.
Slavery declared abolished, Dec. 18.
1867. Nebraska admitted into the Union, March 1.
" Alaska purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000,
June 20.
1868. The House of Representatives impeached President Johnson, Feb. 24.
" The President was declared acquitted, April 26.
1869. Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated President, Mar. 4.
1871. The "Alabama Treaty" was concluded, May 8.
" The great fire of Chicago occurred, Oct. 8, 9, 10.
1876. The Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.
" The "World's Fair" in Philadelphia, May 10 to Nov. 10.
" Colorado admitted into the Union, Aug. 1.
1877. Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated President, March 5.
1881. James A. Garfield inaugurated President, March 4.
" James A. Garfield shot by Chas. J. Giteau, at Washington, July 2.
" James A. Garfield died at Long Branch, Sept. 19.
" Chester A. Arthur inaugurated President, Sept. 20.

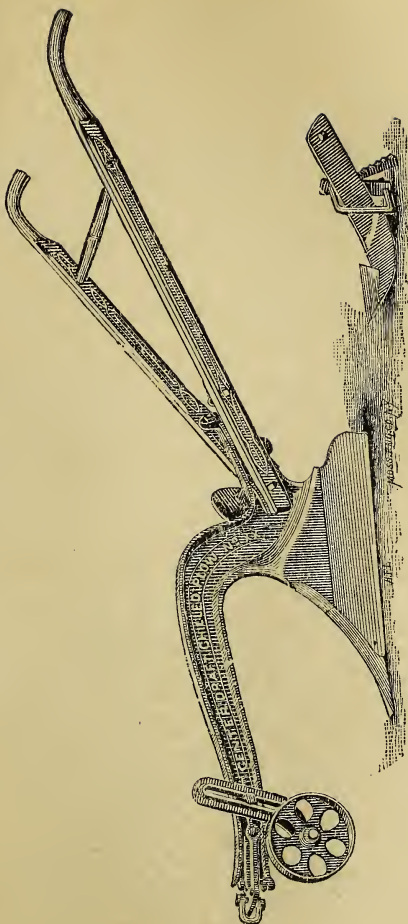
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PATENT CENTRE - DRAFT PLOW.

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